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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Reflections on a murder Page 5



Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze (centre) speaks with Uruguayan Jews who were protesting outside Moscow's embassy in Montevideo on Monday (AFP)

## More liberal policy for Soviet Jews, Shevardnadze tells Uruguay protesters

MONTEVIDEO (Reuters). — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Monday waded into a crowd of protesting Jews here, and told them Moscow had embarked on a new and more liberal policy toward Soviet Jews.

As part of the new policy, he invited leaders of Uruguay's Jewish community to visit the Soviet Union to observe the progress being made.

Instead of entering the Soviet Embassy on Monday, at the end of the first day of his visit to Uruguay, Shevardnadze waded into a group of protesters.

"Equal rights for the Jews of the Soviet Union," said one sign among about 200 demonstrators holding candles and signs calling for greater freedoms for Soviet Jews.

Shevardnadze, who has already visited Argentina and Brazil in a Latin American trip marked by unusual openness, entered the crowd and chatted to Pedro Sclofsky, president of Uruguay's central Jewish organization.

He told Sclofsky the Soviet Union had set out on a more liberal course regarding Jewish emigration, which he said would be impeded only for national security reasons.

The Jewish leader told Shevardnadze that the national security argument was invalid, and he urged Moscow to let Jews in the Soviet Union freely practise their religion and traditions.

Sclofsky told Reuters that the street meeting was the

first time a representative of the Soviet Union had met a member of Uruguay's active Jewish community.

"We take this to be a highly positive step," he said of the meeting, which he said was evidence of internal reforms being carried out by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Sclofsky added that he hoped the style changes would translate into concrete policy changes, and that he believed a Jewish delegation from Uruguay would visit the Soviet Union.

The number of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union has risen sharply this year, with more than 5,000 granted exit visas since January, against only 945 in the whole of 1986.

The visit to Uruguay is the last stop of a tour of Latin America that ends today when Shevardnadze is to stop over in Cuba before returning to Moscow.

Shevardnadze said he had touched on the question of Soviet Jewry in a 90-minute meeting with President Julio Sanguinetti on Monday. They also discussed a broad range of world and bilateral issues, Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias said.

The meeting with Uruguayan Jews was in keeping with the freewheeling, open style that has marked Shevardnadze's visit to South America. He has repeatedly stopped to talk to pedestrians and small crowds, receiving applause for his calls for nuclear disarmament and relief for Latin America's foreign debt burdens.

## Nakash case to High Court again

By MENACHEM SHALEV Jerusalem Post Reporter

The battle between the state's religious and secular authorities over the extradition of William Nakash to France will be brought before the High Court of Justice, Attorney-General Yosef Harish decided yesterday.

State Attorney's Office lawyer Nili Arad will petition the High Court in the next few days against Monday's decision by the Jerusalem Rabbinical Court rejecting the attorney-general's request to cancel its order barring Nakash from leaving the country. The state will contend that the rabbinical court exceeded its authority and that its decision was *ultra vires*.

Meanwhile, MK Haim Druckman has increased his pressure on Justice Minister Avraham Shafir to agree to an exchange of letters with the French government that would allow Nakash to serve out his prison term here after a trial in France for the 1983 murder of an Arab.

Druckman yesterday handed Shafir a 17-page legal opinion by noted Tel Aviv attorney Amnon Goldenberg — who is also Shafir's colleague in the Liberal Party — saying such an arrangement is legally possible. Harish and other top Justice Ministry officials strenuously object to such an arrangement, arguing that the Penal Code does not allow it.

Senior Justice Ministry officials yesterday issued a strongly-worded statement condemning attacks against Harish's handling of the Nakash affair and his decision to ask the rabbinical court to cancel its own order, rather than simply ignore it. Referring to an editorial in yesterday's *Ha'aretz*, the statement said that "whoever believes that the judicial review of legal orders can be bypassed, damages the judicial institutions themselves."

Senior legal sources said last night that though opinions are divided in the Justice Ministry over the proper course of action, there was no clash with Harish over his decision to accept the rabbinical court's ruling.

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## Shultz to stay in Jerusalem

By MENACHEM SHALEV JOEL GREENBERG and WOLF BLITZER Jerusalem Post Reporters

The 24-hour row concerning where Secretary of State Shultz will sleep during his upcoming visit here ended quietly last night with the announcement in Washington that he will find accommodation in Jerusalem.

U.S. officials said they had dropped an earlier proposal to have Shultz stay at the Herzliya residence of U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering.

In explaining the decision, they cited two factors. First, that the secretary was now planning to spend about half of his time in Jerusalem. His earlier itinerary would have had him spending two-thirds of his time in the Tel Aviv area. Second, that there had been an uproar in Israel when the State Department first indicated that the secretary might stay in Herzliya. Clearly, the Americans were anxious to dispel any notion

that that kind of action could have political significance.

"The secretary is going to Jerusalem," said spokesman Charles Redman. "He is staying in Jerusalem."

Redman insisted that the primary factors "in all of this are always logistical." He said there was "no political significance, regardless of where the secretary chooses to stay."

In response to questions, Redman said there was no change in the longstanding U.S. policy on the status of Jerusalem.

Shultz is due to arrive on Friday, October 16 and is expected to stay at the King David Hotel. He will hold meetings with Israeli officials before sundown, U.S. officials said.

His visit, originally touted as a one-day stop, has now been extended to a full three days.

He is to meet with a group of Palestinian public figures from the territories, apparently on Saturday.

The tentative schedule for the visit calls for the secretary to meet with Prime Minister Shamir immediately

## Rabin warns IAI workers the firm could go under

By ASHER WALLFISH Post Knesset Correspondent

Defence Minister Rabin yesterday warned Israel Aircraft Industries workers that if their refusal to cooperate with the cabinet decision to scrap the Lavi warplane project brought IAI to bankruptcy, they could lose their severance pay and pension rights.

Rabin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee: "Things will come to a bad end if ministers carry on inciting the staff. I would not want the official receiver to get his hands on IAI. Should that happen, the interests of the employees will be handled somewhat differently from the way they are handled now."

(The Jerusalem Post understands from an informed source that the Defence Ministry wants to break up IAI into four separate corporations, each operating independently in a delineated field, with its own managers and its own balance-sheet, and each being motivated to show profits and prove its efficiency on a revenue-to-manpower ratio.)

An authoritative source confirmed last night that because of the IAI employees' disobedience campaign, the cabinet decision of a month ago to wind up the project has been flouted all down the line. One Defence Ministry official agreed that the employees were applying "civil disobedience tactics" in a bid to thwart the government.

Rabin made it plain that the bankruptcy contingency was not a theoretical one, and that if the employees used up money — which had been budgeted for winding up the project — on salaries while not actually working, a shortfall would be created which would not be covered.

He said that the Defence Ministry had designated a limited sum for the wind-up, totalling \$400m., from its own budget and from American sources, which covered severance pay as well as compensation for cancellation of orders. Once that is used up, IAI will have to meet additional

(Continued on Page 11)

## Abram denies rebuff of Peres

By WOLF BLITZER Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Morris Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, yesterday sought to dispel suggestions that he was angered by Foreign Minister Peres's statements last week in New York.

"Mr. Abram intended no rebuff — let alone a 'stinging rebuff' — of Foreign Minister Peres, as was reported," said Malcolm Hoenlein, executive director of the Presidents' Conference. "A complete reading of his statement clearly indicates this."

Meeting with the Presidents' Conference, Peres had suggested that American Jews have a right to express their views on the wisdom of an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Press reports later interpreted Abram's reply as a "stinging rebuff" to the foreign minister.

Hoenlein yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post* that what Abram had in fact stated was simply the "long-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Angry Tamils take lives

SRI LANKA (AP). — The suicide deaths of Tamil militants in government custody triggered a wave of revenge, driving Tamil rebels to kill at least 14 Sinhalese, including eight soldiers held in captivity, reports said yesterday.

Members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam gunned down eight soldiers after blindfolding them and

dumped their bodies at the Jaffna bus station yesterday morning, military officials said.

The revenge killings followed the suicide deaths of 13 Tamil separatists in government custody after they swallowed cyanide capsules on Monday to escape interrogation and identification.

## Senate deals blow to Bork

WASHINGTON. — The Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday voted 9-to-5 that Robert Bork's nomination to the U.S. Supreme Court be reported to the full Senate floor with a recommendation that it be rejected.

The vote came shortly after President Reagan vowed to continue his fight for Bork's confirmation by the full Senate. The President said he would not withdraw the nomination despite the almost certain prospect of defeat.

"There's no backing off," said Reagan. "I'm going all out."

White House officials said that Bork has not asked the president to withdraw his nomination.

Spokesman Martin Fitzwater said the president was anxious to see a formal roll call on the Senate floor. "I think it's probably healthy that we know exactly who voted for this nomination," he said.

Senate Democratic leaders said that they were now assured of at least 53 votes against Bork — a clear majority.

## TV, radio blackout threat

By GREER FAY CASHMAN Jerusalem Post Reporter

Unless a new wage agreement is signed today between the management of the Israel Broadcasting Authority and the IBA's radio and television journalists, a total blackout on radio and television will go into force at 3 o'clock today.

The decision to strike was taken yesterday in Jerusalem at a general meeting of IBA journalists. By a nearly unanimous vote (only one dissenting voice) some 300 journalists empowered the executive of the National Association of Journalists to take whatever steps deemed necessary with respect to three main issues.

The key item on the agenda was to secure wage parity with their colleagues in the print media. The other two items were to establish norms for freelance work by IBA employees; and to devise preventive measures against arbitrary dismissals.

## Senate presses Reagan to invite Herzog

By WOLF BLITZER Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Senate yesterday passed a resolution calling on President Reagan to invite President Herzog to make an official state visit to the U.S.

The non-binding "sense of the Congress" resolution, introduced by

Democratic Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, was passed by a voice vote. It was attached to the State Department's authorization bill.

Moynihan, in proposing the resolution, noted that no president of Israel had ever been invited to the U.S. for a state visit.

## Stock market takes a dip

Post Economic Reporter

Stocks on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange dropped across the board yesterday following reports that the Sheshinsky Commission on income tax reforms will propose the taxation of capital gains in the stock market. The prices of 262 shares fell, 124 remained stable and only 50 went up.

The Sheshinsky Commission is expected to submit its proposals next month. It is considering the introduction of obligatory tax returns.

The commission is expected to propose the cancellation of tax exemptions for night-shift work, for development-town workers, and for various allowances. The commission has yet to decide whether to tax contributions to provident and training funds (*kranot hishutmut*).

The Jerusalem Post will not appear tomorrow, the first day of Succot. The next edition of the paper will be on Friday, October 9.



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World Religious Zionist Women's Organization

cordially invite you to join us for a CELEBRATION

to be held on Hol Hamoed Saturday evening, October 10, 1987 at 8:00 p.m. in the Succah of the Florence and Joseph Appleman School for Technical/Arts Education 4 Rehov Rivka, Baka, Jerusalem

Special Guest: TOVA LICHTENSTEIN Advisor for Women's Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs Musical Renditions: ZURI HARTUV

Beverly Segal, National President Emunah Women of America

Ivriah Levine, Chairperson World Emunah Harabbanit Zifa Goren, President World Emunah

Bus transportation available from the Laromne and Sheraton Plaza Hotels at 7:30 p.m.

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## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	6.10.87	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	13 19 17	13	19
BRUSSELS	13 19 17	13	19
WILMANSBRO	13 19 17	13	19
CHICAGO	13 19 17	13	19
COPENHAGEN	13 19 17	13	19
FRANKFURT	13 19 17	13	19
GENEVA	13 19 17	13	19
Helsinki	13 19 17	13	19
BONGKONG	25 31 27	25	31
JORDANSBURG	13 19 17	13	19
LESBON	13 19 17	13	19
LONDON	13 19 17	13	19
MAURIT	13 19 17	13	19
MONTREAL	13 19 17	13	19
NEW YORK	13 19 17	13	19
OSLO	13 19 17	13	19
PARIS	13 19 17	13	19
RODRIGUES	13 19 17	13	19
SAPPALE	13 19 17	13	19
STOCKHOLM	13 19 17	13	19
TOKYO	25 31 27	25	31
TORONTO	13 19 17	13	19
ZURICH	13 19 17	13	19

\*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	30	13-20	21
Golan	30	11-23	22
Nahariya	38	18-26	26
Safed	46	11-19	20
Haifa Port	47	15-27	27
Tiberias	35	15-29	30
Nazareth	36	13-24	25
Afula	35	12-27	28
Samaria	31	13-22	24
Tel Aviv	35	16-28	29
B-G Airport	37	16-26	27
Jericho	39	18-29	30
Gaza	39	18-25	28
Beer Sheva	30	18-26	27
Eilat	30	22-31	31

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

There will be no meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club today, due to the Succot holiday.

## Kollek to receive Israel Prize

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, Arye (Lova) Eliav and Dr. Reuven Hecht are to receive the Israel Prize for their contribution to Israeli society, the Education and Culture Ministry announced yesterday.

In his notification to Kollek, Minister Yitzhak Navon wrote: "Israeli citizens and the Jewish people are pleased with your selection in appreciation of your historic activity which established Jerusalem as the hub of the universe."

Navon wrote to Eliav, a former MK who was instrumental in the creation of Lachish and Arad: "Your pioneering activity and volunteer work serve as an example for every individual."

Hecht, chairman of the Dagon Silo company, was praised for his contribution to Israeli industry and society.

The prizes will be awarded at a state ceremony on Independence Day.

## Prize for B-G biographer

TEL AVIV (Itim). - Shabtai Tevet, the biographer of David Ben-Gurion, will receive this year's David Ben-Gurion Award, it was announced yesterday.

The prize, which is worth NIS10,000, was granted in recognition of Tevet's three-volume biography of Israel's first premier.

## Nathan Axelrod, local film pioneer, at 82

TEL AVIV (Itim). - Nathan Axelrod, a pioneer of the local film industry, died early yesterday. He was 82.

Axelrod was born in Russia and immigrated here in 1926. He started making movies the following year and filmed hundreds of thousands of news stories for the Yoman Carmel newsreel shown in cinemas during and after the Mandate.

His work, comprising over one and a half million feet of film, is stored in the State Archives.

He is survived by his wife, three sons and nine grandchildren.

The funeral procession leaves this morning at 10:30 from the funeral parlour at Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

# Row seen over Chirac visit to J'lem

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI in Paris and ANDY COURT in Jerusalem

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will not go to Jerusalem's City Hall during his official visit to Israel next month, French Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

In Jerusalem, officials said that Mayor Teddy Kollek might not greet Chirac if he refuses to come to City Hall.

Kollek had planned to interrupt a trip in the U.S. in order to host Chirac for two days, according to city spokesman Rafi Davara. But an advance French diplomatic delegation hesitated to commit Chirac to an official reception in City Hall.

They reportedly suggested the Jerusalem Theatre or some other spot instead.

The French premier's spokesman, Denis Baudouin, told *The Jerusalem Post* that it was the first time since the creation of the Jewish state that a French prime minister would officially visit Israel.

"All this is very complicated," he said. "We are under the close scrutiny of our Israeli friends, and also under the eyes of the Arab world. Any gesture there is loaded with symbols which have repercussions in that region of the world."

"All these things are not very relevant when you are a simple French citizen or even mayor of Paris. But they suddenly become of the utmost

importance when you are France's prime minister," added Baudouin, in a reference to Chirac's 1984 visit to Israel when he was mayor of Paris.

Then in the opposition, Jacques Chirac had been welcomed by Kollek at the municipality, and both mayors went on to tour the Old City.

The prime minister's spokesman stressed that the final decision on that particular matter would be taken by Chirac himself.

Foreign Ministry officials told *The Post* that the position of France on Jerusalem has not changed since 1949: "Paris does not recognize the unilateral measures taken by Israel on Jerusalem. France has recog-

nized the Jewish State of Israel, according to the Partition Plan adopted by the UN in 1947."

This plan provided that Jerusalem would constitute a "corpus separatum," with an international status.

Jerusalem's position is that it has held City Hall receptions for the president of the Federal Republic of Germany and for American cabinet officials and sees no reason to change the location now.

Israeli Foreign Ministry officials played down the importance of the incident. They said that Chirac had not yet taken a final position on the matter.

Chirac is both the French prime minister and the mayor of Paris.

# Lebanon accuses Israel of land-grabbing

By DAVID RUDGE Jerusalem Post Reporter

RQSH HANIKRA. - The Lebanese government has accused Israel of changing the international border and expropriating the land of villagers inside the security zone in South Lebanon.

The allegations, widely reported in the Lebanese press, follow complaints from residents of Alma el Sha'ab village and other settlements. Amal Shi'ite leader Nabhi Berri has called on the UN to establish a special commission to investigate the complaints.

Berri, the minister responsible for South Lebanon, charged Israel with *de facto* annexation of Lebanese land, the papers reported. According to the press reports the issue has been taken up by Acting Prime Minister Salim el Hoss and has created a flurry of diplomatic activity.

El Hoss, a Sunni, who has headed the government since the assassination of Rashid Karamah earlier this year, has reportedly been in touch with the Lebanese delegation to the UN.

Several papers, including the influential *A-Nahr* and *Assafir* dailies, said they expected the

Lebanese government to lodge an official protest with the UN over the matter.

The same papers quoted Sidon Sunni leader Mustafa Sa'ad as saying that the land grabbing was a sign that Israel intended to force an exodus of the people and establish a permanent security zone on Lebanese soil.

Significantly, those at the centre of the land expropriation row, and the ones who have accused Israel of moving the international boundary northwards, are not Sunnis or Shi'ites but Maronite Christians.

The village of Alma el Sha'ab, which has some 2,000 residents, is in the heart of the security zone.

The row, according to the Lebanese papers, centres on the construction of a new road linking IDF positions in the region. Fences have been erected along the stretch of road and villagers have been refused access to their fields and orchards, which cover four square kilometres and lie between the new road and the Israeli border.

The Christian community reportedly complained to the South Lebanese Army and IDF

forces in the region, charging that two square kilometres of their land had already been declared out of bounds to them some years previously.

*A-Nahr* reported that 10 residents who had taken part in a protest demonstration in the village last month had been arrested by SLA troops. Since then, residents of several other villages, including Remeish, Ya'aron and Markabeh, which are all relatively close to the Israeli border, had renewed complaints of similar fencing and land grabbing actions in their areas, the papers reported.

Sources in South Lebanon said the issue had appeared to have united several normally divided factions, the Sunnis, Shi'ites and Christians.

Meanwhile, Israeli Radio reported last night that Israeli authorities had rejected the allegations. The radio quoted sources in the North as saying that the construction works were part of routine activities which would soon be completed and the residents of Alma el Sha'ab would then be able to resume cultivating their land in the region.

## 'Black box' destroyed in crash

# Thousands at funeral of Seren Gil Ivri

Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Thousands of people, including Prime Minister Shamir and several cabinet ministers, yesterday attended the funeral of Seren Gil Ivri, the son of Defence Ministry Director-General David Ivri. Ivri, 27, died in a flying accident on Monday.

Seren Ivri crashed his F-16 into a Negev hillside at noon when he and two other pilots in his formation were practising a maneuver that required flying at low altitude. The cause of the accident may never be known since a device - similar to the black box in the cockpit of civilian planes - seems to have been destroyed.

Six pilots carried Ivri's coffin at Tel Aviv's Kiryat Shaul Military Cemetery. The procession was followed by Shamir, Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin, Haim Bar-Lev, former Air Force commander Ezer Weizman, Gad Ya'acobi and Yigael Hurvitz.

David Ivri, himself a former Air Force commander, said *kaddish* in a voice that quavered and occasionally broke and a guard of honour fired a three-gun salute.



Seren Gil Ivri (IDF Spokesman)

Gil had recently returned from a trip to Latin America and was to have completed his military service in a month.

# Waldheim 'frosty' on British TV-trial idea

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. - Austrian President Kurt Waldheim has rejected a proposal by a British television company that he take part in a TV trial examining allegations that he committed war crimes during World War II.

The board of the TV company, Thames, is to decide today whether to approve the £1 million three to four-hour courtroom drama, in which it is planning to use eminent barristers and historians.

A Thames spokesman stressed yesterday that the trial "is not intended to be sensational" but "serious and responsible. We won't treat it lightly. We will have the best brains available on it."

Exploratory proposals aimed at involving the former UN secretary-general in the programme, in any capacity, were met with a "frosty" response by Waldheim, the spokesman said.

If the Thames board approves the drama, an internationally respected judge will be recruited, contemporaneous photographic and film evidence will be used, and it is expected that Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal will also be involved.

Televised "trials" of this nature, in the past, have invariably dealt with historical figures, and Thames' lawyers were yesterday considering the legal implications of a Waldheim "TV trial in absentia."

Earlier this week, in an interview with *The Daily Telegraph*, Waldheim claimed that Jews in Austria and abroad had spurned his efforts to improve relations.

He said that he had tried, in the past few months, "to establish a closer relationship with the Jewish community here in Vienna and with Jewish leaders abroad. But it did not take me very far."

He said he had proposed a number of joint projects - including a Jewish museum for Vienna and a Holocaust memorial - only to find that "the other side does not really want to do it, to come forward." He said this had left him "somewhat disappointed."

Waldheim also claimed that, during World War II, he had no idea of the existence of Nazi gas chambers.

"Of course we were aware that there were camps. I can assure you that I did not know that there were these gas chambers. I did not know what was being done to the Jews - and others, because it was not only Jews who were destroyed in those terrible camps."

Waldheim also denied that he was internationally isolated, claiming that he had received "numerous invitations, which I can use whenever I like."

He said that he did not believe that Austria had more anti-Semites than other countries, but some "negative aspects" may have developed "because of the controversy which has arisen in connection with my election campaign."

Recent polls in Austria found that 13.5 per cent of Austrians want no Jews in their country, 22.6 per cent want no Jews in influential positions, and only 35 per cent recognize any special moral obligation to Jews as a result of the Holocaust.

# Agreement reached on 2nd channel

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter The final technical and political obstacles preventing the establishment of a fully-fledged second, commercial TV channel were overcome yesterday, following informal talks between Communications and Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi (Laba) and Deputy Minister Ronni Milo (Likud), Communications Ministry officials said.

The ministry estimates that the bill to establish a second TV channel, as well as private radio stations around the country, will pass its second and third readings during the Knesset's winter session. But the public won't be watching and listening until a year to 18 months later, according to ministry sources, because it will take that long to choose the companies responsible for programming.

The meeting, at Ya'acobi's Tel Aviv office, also included MKs Pinhas Goldstein and Nahman Raz, as well as ministry director-general Ben-Ami Gov.

It was agreed that the communications minister would be charged with indirect, yet overall, responsibility for the Second Channel and the private radio station network. It was also agreed that a Supreme Court judge would determine how much the newspapers should be paid to compensate for their expected loss in revenues as a result of the commercial TV channel.

Milo, in accepting the arrangements, had the "full backing" of Prime Minister Shamir. Vice Premier Peres also reportedly backed the arrangements.

The participants also decided that the "experimental" Second Channel broadcasts, which have been screened for most of this year, would continue in their existing format until the companies chosen to provide the programmes can take over. A Second Channel council, representing "the broad range of views and backgrounds" in the country, would be appointed to oversee operations. But no more details were released by the ministry, as "legal wording of the document has not yet been completed."

The participants at the meeting also designated Prof. Yosef Gross, of Tel Aviv University, as chairman of the Second Channel council. Gross, an expert in company law, was formerly the dean of the TAU law school.

## ABRAM

(Continued from Page One)

standing policy of the Presidents' Conference consistent with its role as the umbrella organization of major American Jewish organizations which individually hold a wide variety of views."

The Presidents' Conference, Hoenlein added, values the relationship that has developed between American Jewish and Israeli leaders "and the ability to be frank and open with them as they are, and should be, with us."

Prime Minister Shamir, following Peres' meeting with the Presidents' Conference, wrote to Abram to condemn the foreign minister's remarks. Shamir accused Peres of breaking a 40-year taboo against urging American Jews to intervene in Israeli security matters.

Peres, in a subsequent letter to Abram, insisted that he had not asked the Presidents' Conference to intervene. He insisted that he had simply expressed his view that American Jews have the right to express their opinions on the matter of an international conference.



A doctor explains the operation of a linear accelerator to Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almoelino (far left) and Friede Springer at a ceremony unveiling the device at Tel Aviv's Ichilov Hospital yesterday. Friede's late husband, Axel Springer, donated the accelerator, which enables radiation to penetrate deeply without destroying the skin. It also permits greater precision in aiming the radiation than previously possible, preventing damage to healthy tissue. (Haboch Guttmann)

# UN head making inquiries into Mideast peace parley

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. - The UN secretary-general is currently conducting informal contacts with would-be participants in a Middle East peace conference, with a view to convening such a conference as soon as possible, Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe said yesterday.

Addressing a Conservative Friends of Israel meeting during the party's conference in Blackpool, Howe said Javier Perez de Cuellar was meeting with the various parties in an effort to "achieve the measures of common ground necessary for a conference to reach a settlement."

Howe reiterated Britain's commitment to Foreign Minister Peres' proposals for advancing the peace process, and asserted that those who believe Israel's security can best be guaranteed by maintaining the sta-

tus quo and following a policy of "defiant self-sufficiency" are mistaken.

Israel's cause, he added, was not well served by "inhumane proposals for the relocation of Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories" or by "condemning members of Israeli society to second-class citizenship."

An international conference would not be a trap, a forum where decisions were forced on an Israeli delegation deprived of the right of veto, he stressed. "Outsiders cannot impose, but they can bring the sides together."

Howe said that an international conference was the only way forward, and that a negotiated settlement with the Arabs would be the best guarantee of Israel's security. Occupation, by contrast, "breeds resentment and resistance, and does damage to Israel itself," he said.

# Russian pilot refusenik granted an exit visa

TEL AVIV (Itim). - One of the first refuseniks, Colonel Lev Ovsischer, has been granted an exit visa and is expected to arrive in Israel on October 21.

Ovsischer applied to emigrate in 1972 and was promptly stripped of his rank and pension. He has not worked since.

As a pilot in the Russian Air Force, Ovsischer downed 11 German planes in World War II and earned 15 medals.

Another former refusenik, composer and pianist Sergei Diachkov, 42, is to arrive here today from Vienna with his wife Svetlana and son Dimitri. Diachkov's emigration follows a long struggle, including a 34-day hunger strike this summer. He applied to leave the Soviet Union in 1980.



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Guest Speaker

The Government Secretary, Mr. ELYAKIM RUBINSTEIN

Greetings

Hagoon Harav Ch. Y. GOLDWICHT, Shlita

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Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

expresses deep sympathy to SHOSHANA BENJAMIN on the death of her

**Father**



Diplomats predict more strikes on civilian centres

# Iraq takes revenge for missile strike on Baghdad

DUBAI (Reuters). — Iraqi aircraft flew in force to bombard Iran yesterday after overnight missile strikes on Baghdad by which Tehran hopes to stop Iraq from raiding Iranian cities and ships. Eyewitnesses saw waves of fighter-bombers leaving the Iraqi capital into which two surface-to-surface missiles slammed late on Monday night.

Iraqi officials said the missile strikes killed several people and pledged heavy reprisal.

As the Iraqi warplanes headed east, Tehran Radio, monitored in Cyprus, said: "We hope the events of the past month — the new round of Iraqi attacks on cities and tanks — will end with the missile response of Islamic Iran." And it threatened its Gulf war foe with "a harder slap in the face" if the raids continued.

The threats brought predictions from diplomats in Baghdad of more strikes on civilian centres on both sides.

One said: "I expect the war of the cities" will be much stronger than the tit-for-tat attacks early this

year." In that city conflict, which ended last February, Iran fired 12 missiles into Baghdad and said Iraqi attacks had killed at least 2,000 civilians.

The latest strike and counter-strike started after Iraqi planes hit Iranian storage supertankers at the Hormuz terminal while others struck at oil facilities on two islands.

Five supertankers, including the world's biggest, the 564,739-ton Seawise Giant, were hit, with one set ablaze.

Shipping sources said the crew abandoned ship at the height of the fire aboard the 256,263-ton Shining Star, but that yesterday the blaze was under control.

Seawise Giant was apparently leaking oil, the sources said, with 20 small holes in ballast tanks. Damage to the other three supertankers was minor.

Only one person was hurt in the attack, a Korean sailor hit on the World Admiral by flying shrapnel and glass.

Oil and shipping sources in the

region said the raid, which took Iraqi pilots the 880km. length of the Gulf, showed Baghdad's frustration at not being able to cut Tehran's oil exports which have fuelled its war machine during the seven-year-old conflict. The oil sources said Baghdad would have to mount similar taxing raids on a regular basis to frighten off Iran's customers who pickup at the terminal in relative safety.

The effect of the attacks on shipping was underscored on Monday when a convoy of up to nine Japanese tankers sailed out of the Gulf.

Tokyo shipping executives had imposed a temporary ban on operations in the waterway after a Japanese-manned vessel was attacked. But a Transport Ministry official in Tokyo said seamen and shippers decided yesterday to resume sailings into the Gulf.

A total of 14 Japanese-owned ships were reported waiting for permission to move inside the waterway through the Strait of Hormuz, oil industry sources said in Tokyo.

## Fiji colonel declares a republic

SUVA (AFP). — Fiji was proclaimed a republic yesterday by military leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, in a move that could sever ties between the Commonwealth nation and Buckingham Palace.

Col. Rabuka said in a nationwide broadcast on army-controlled Radio Fiji:

"I hereby proclaim that from this day forth Fiji is declared a republic." He said he wanted the Melanesian people to accept the replacement of the 1970 constitution. He read out a seven-point decree which also declared that the new charter would "reaffirm that the indigenous Fijian race is endowed with their land and the right to govern themselves for their advancement and welfare." The decree was signed by Col. Rabuka as "the commander and head of the interim military government of Fiji" and cited as the Republic of Fiji Decree.

Buckingham Palace said last week that Queen Elizabeth II, Fiji's titular head of state, "regards those who seek to remove the governor-general from office as repudiating allegiance and loyalty to her." Col. Rabuka's actions have been firmly opposed by Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who claims he is still legally in authority.

Ratu Ganilau, the queen's official representative in Fiji, has received firm backing from Buckingham Palace, and world opinion generally.

He is also supported by Chief Justice Sir Timoci Tuivaga and the rest of the Supreme Court, which was suspended by Col. Rabuka after the September 25 coup.

Yesterday's decree followed the failure of crucial talks on Monday in the western city of Lautoka between Col. Rabuka, Ratu Ganilau, ousted Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra, and former prime minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara.

Dr. Bavadra's Indian-dominated coalition, deposed from government in the first coup on May 14, refused to accept a short-list of "minimum demands" from the colonel.

The governor-general said after the meeting he would now have to make his own "deliberate judgment" on his future course of action.

Speculation in Suva on Tuesday was that Ratu Ganilau would announce his agreement to the colonel's "minimum demands" for the sake of peace, and that he could seek further talks with Dr. Bavadra to achieve a consensus.

But the 39-year-old colonel issued his decree before any decision by the governor-general was announced.



Families line up on Monday to receive food outside the papal nuncio's office in San Salvador, where many people camped out to hear the outcome of peace talks between government and rebel negotiators (AFP)

## Move towards ceasefire in San Salvador civil war

SAN SALVADOR (AFP). — Government officials and leftist rebel leaders concluded 20 hours of peace talks early yesterday, citing major differences but agreeing to form commissions to prepare a cease-fire in the country's eight-year-old civil war.

Representatives of the insurgent Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), its political wing, and the U.S.-backed government started talks Sunday in a bid to comply with the regional peace accord aimed at ending insurgencies in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Early yesterday, the two delegations ended their discussions and said they would within five days form two commissions charged with establishing a cease-fire by November 7 and ensuring compliance with the regional peace plan.

Guillermo Ungo, who heads the rebels' political wing — the Democratic Revolutionary Front — said his forces were ready to seek peaceful solutions to the civil war.

"Our presence means no more than the recognition that we are a belligerent force, without which it will not be possible to decide our country's destiny," Ungo said.

"We accept these conditions with responsibility, knowing that the spilled blood will not be in vain because we will achieve a political solution with peace, justice, liberty, democracy and independence," he said.

Referring to the marathon 20-hour discussions, Ungo said, "There were so many hours of discussions precisely because the differences on the country's situation are so great and strong."

President Jose Napoleon Duarte told reporters he would try "until the last minute" to achieve a negotiated cease-fire with the leftist guerrillas, who have been waging an eight-year-old war. Otherwise, he said, his government would declare a unilateral truce.

Past efforts to arrange a reconciliation between the rebels and Duarte's government have deadlocked over the rebels' insistence that their troops be merged with the national armed forces and that rebel leaders be included in a coalition government and that national elections be held.

Duarte has demanded the rebels lay down their arms and has rejected new elections before his mandate expires in 1989.

## FOREIGN BRIEFS

### Pakistan holds Soviet gunship helicopter crews

ISLAMABAD (AFP). — Pakistani authorities on Saturday detained six Soviet nationals after they landed their two MiG-24 gunship helicopters in the country on a mission for the KGB, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said the six were identified as members of the 2,177-army unit affiliated with the Guard Brigade of the KGB, the Soviet secret service. He said the six Soviets had damaged their helicopters and partly destroyed their personal identification papers before being captured.

### China shoots down intruding Viet jet

BEIJING (Reuters). — China's air force shot down a Vietnamese jet fighter that intruded into China's airspace in the southern region of Guangxi, the New China News Agency said yesterday.

It said the MiG-21 fighter was brought down after it twice intruded up to 30 km. into Longzhou prefecture on Monday afternoon.

It quoted a senior Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry official as saying "the brazen intrusion by the jet fighter was a serious provocation to China."

The agency said that the Vietnamese authorities "must adopt practical measures to put an end to such incidents or they will be responsible for all the consequences." It said the Foreign Affairs Ministry official made representations about the intrusion on Monday night to the Vietnamese ambassador to China. It gave no more details.

Vietnam and China fought a brief and bloody border war in 1979 and have had intermittent border clashes since then.

### Moscow denies rumours pilot Rust will be freed

MOSCOW (Reuters). — A Soviet spokesman yesterday discounted foreign press reports about a possible early release of West German pilot Matthias Rust as purely speculative.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshv confirmed that Rust, 19, was still being held in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison. He was sentenced last month to four years in a labour camp for flying illegally from Finland to Red Square last May.

"He has filed a petition for a pardon and this request is being considered," Pyadyshv said.

### Third journalist defies ban on travel to China

TAIPEI (AP). — A third Taiwanese journalist has defied the nationalist government's ban on travel to China, it was reported here yesterday.

Wang To, president of the *Jen Chien*, or *People* magazine, said photo journalist Chung Chun Shen, 28, is in China and will be sending dispatches to the magazine for about two months.

Chung resigned from the magazine before going to China to forestall trouble for the magazine's management, Wang said.

Two journalists of the newspaper *Independence Evening Post* spent two weeks in China last month.

## Protesting Bhuddist monks beaten by police in Lhasa

LHASA (Reuters). — Chinese military police broke up a demonstration by about 60 Buddhist monks yesterday in the first protest since last Thursday's riots, witnesses said.

Police in the centre of Lhasa seized a group of monks, beating up some of them, after they had marched into the city from Drepung Monastery, several kilometres away from the Tibetan capital.

This reporter was stopped at a police checkpoint in front of Sera Monastery, which has been sealed off for five days. Police said there was trouble there and to return to Lhasa.

Police continued to man roadblocks around Lhasa, and Chinese travel officials said Tibet's border with Nepal was closed to incoming travellers.

Separatists said closing the frontier was meant to prevent Tibetans from India and Nepal coming to Lhasa for more pro-independence demonstrations today, the 37th anniversary of China's armed entry into Tibet.

The Chinese officials also said foreigners in Chengdu, the main air link into Lhasa, were told yesterday they could not buy tickets to Lhasa. Tibetan sources said the military had taken control of regional government offices.

Police have arrested about 40 government workers, all Tibetans suspected of aiding Tibet's pro-independence movement, the sources added.

In an interview yesterday, a government spokesman said top regional leaders had been away at the time of the October 1 riots in which Tibetans stoned and burnt a police station after 20 monks were arrested

after an independence march.

Communist Party head Wu Jinghua was in Peking preparing for the party's national congress later this month. The regional governor was on holiday and the mayor of Lhasa was on his way to the U.S. for an official visit.

"The situation is calm, the situation is under control," said Yan Xianxu, a deputy director of Tibet's foreign affairs office.

China says Tibet has belonged to it since the 13th century and that no government contests its claim to sovereignty. But the Dalai Lama disputes this version of history.

China's official media have not reported over a score of eyewitness accounts that police on Thursday fired into a crowd that was attacking the police station beside Lhasa's holiest shrine, the Jokhang Temple.

The final death toll is not clear with officials saying six people died and reliable Tibetan sources saying up to 19 were killed, including three monks and 10 policemen.

Yan denied an earlier official statement that six police had died in the October 1 protest. But 19 were seriously injured, he said.

"No foreigner was arrested, killed or injured," he added.

He said police fired into the air and not into the crowd.

Western doctors treating injured Tibetans in secret have eyewitness accounts of 15 people suffering from bullet wounds.

Some Tibetan nationalists expect more protests today, when the anniversary of the Chinese army's entry into Tibet coincides with a religious festival which monks expect to draw many pilgrims to the Jokhang Temple.

## Mubarak wins vote of confidence

(Reuters). — Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak has won a thumping 97 per cent referendum vote to lead the nation for the next six years, the government announced yesterday.

A high 88.5 per cent of the electorate turned out to cast ballots to back Mubarak for a second term, according to figures announced on television by Interior Minister Zaki Badr. The massive endorsement of Mubarak's leadership came as no surprise.

It was announced on the sixth anniversary of the assassination of President Anwar Sadat and the 14th anniversary of Egypt's 1973 war against Israel, in which Mubarak led the air force to victories in battles over the Sinai Peninsula.

Mubarak's endorsement for a second term was a constitutional necessity if he was to remain in power, and he was nominated by the elected People's Assembly as sole candidate last July. Of 14.3 million eligible voters, 12.7m. cast ballots on Monday. There were 824m. valid votes — 12m. of them, or 97 per cent, for Mubarak.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres last night congratulated Mubarak on his election victory in a cable to the Egyptian president. Peres wrote that he "looks forward to continuing the close cooperation on promoting peace in our region and expanding Egyptian-Israeli ties."

## Lagos plays down rumours of renewed ties with Israel

LAGOS (Reuters). — A Nigerian spokesman has played down speculation that it would restore diplomatic links with Israel after a 14-year break.

"Too much is being read into an ordinary meeting between two foreign ministers," presidential spokesman Duro Onabule said of a report on Sunday by the Israeli newspaper *Davar* that an agreement was reached by Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi and Israel's Shimon Peres.

*Davar* said they agreed at their meeting at the United Nations in New York last week to set up low-level interest sections in each other's capitals.

Nigeria, like almost all of black Africa, obeyed an Organization of African Unity (OAU) resolution to sever relations with Israel during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Five African countries have since resumed ties with Israel. Israeli construction and trading firms have buoyant business interests in Nigeria, black Africa's biggest economy, particularly in construction.

Pressure to restore diplomatic ties with Tel Aviv has come mainly from the Christian south. The Moslem north has traditionally opposed any such move.

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## Military comb Manila, nab rebels in major effort to prevent coup

MANILA (Reuters). — Twenty renegade soldiers and civilians were arrested in Manila yesterday during a major military operation apparently aimed at thwarting another coup attempt on Philippine leader Corazon Aquino.

Police intelligence chief Colonel Juanito Lagasca told reporters the alleged coup plotters were seized in separate raids on suspected rebel hideouts in central Manila.

Lagasca said renegade soldiers loyal to ousted president Ferdinand Marcos were preparing to take over power yesterday and were hoping to get the support of Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who led a coup attempt on August 28.

"The raid was aimed at pre-empting the coup," Lagasca said.

As police rounded up the suspects, troops swarmed through Manila in an anti-coup "dress rehearsal." Sirens sent hundreds of troops rushing out of their barracks to take up positions in key points, including the presidential palace.

Trucksloads of soldiers followed by tanks and armoured vehicles drove out of the army general headquarters in a Manila suburb, sparking rumours that a rebel military group had staged another coup.

"This is an exercise... There are reports of some people making another attempt," General Alexander Aguirre, Manila's military commander, told reporters.

The anti-coup maneuvers were the second held by the army in three days. Alert sirens were sounded in military camps and soldiers deployed at key points.

The action stretched nerves in a

capital city which has been rife with coup rumours for weeks.

The exercise was to include strengthening of defences around President Corazon Aquino's palace, a spokesman said.

"We are simulating a situation where rebel troops had penetrated the outer defences of Manila and we had to defend the palace," capital defence command spokesman Colonel Emiliano Templo said.

Aquino, in brief comments to reporters, denied rumours that she had been kidnapped.

"As you can see, I am very much alive," she said.

In the provinces the army said it captured a big Communist rebel training camp after fierce fighting that left at least seven people dead. In another incident, four others were reported to have died.

### King Hussein confers with Saddam Hussein

AMMAN (AP). — King Hussein made a quick in-and-out visit to Baghdad yesterday for talks on the Gulf war with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

State-run Jordan Television said the king left Amman yesterday af-

ternoon and held about two hours of talks with the Iraqi leader, then returned home.

It said they "reviewed developments in the Gulf war" and related issues, including a scheduled Arab summit on November 8.

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## Major shake-up in priorities possible for Agency budget

By CHARLES HOFFMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hundreds of millions of dollars in the Jewish Agency's budget may be shifted to different tasks and priorities over the next few years, as a result of recommendations to be submitted by expert panels now examining three of the agency's four major departments.

Comprehensive studies are now being carried out in the following agency departments: Immigration and Absorption, with a budget for 1987/88 of about \$80 million; Youth Aliya, with a budget of \$69m.; and Rural Settlement, with a \$75m. budget. The total agency budget for this year is \$394m., with another \$33m. for Project Renewal.

In addition, the agency's board of governors recently decided to stop allocating funds for higher education, as long as the arrangement prevails whereby this money does not provide any additional income for Israel's universities. According to the present practice, funds allocated by the agency to the universities are simply deducted from the amounts that the government had planned to provide for their budgets.

The agency has allocated about \$300m. to the universities over the

past four years in this manner, which allows the government to redirect the funds thus freed to other purposes.

The study of the Immigration and Absorption Department will soon be completed. It has been conducted by a team of scholars directed by the Centre for Social Policy Studies in Israel, headed by former minister of labour and social affairs Israel Katz.

This team studied the management and operations of the department. It also explored alternative ways of organizing aliya and immigrant absorption services. One of the concerns behind this study is the problematic division of labour between the department and the Absorption Ministry, and the difficulties this poses for new immigrants.

The study of the Settlement Department was begun in August, and is being carried out by a team of scholars and settlement officials headed by former MK Meir Amit.

Amit's group was asked to come up with a proposal for reorganizing the entire settlement system in Israel, and to recommend new roles for and relations between the various government and public bodies now involved in rural settlement. The

need for such a reevaluation was noted in light of the drastic decline in the number of new settlements set up in the last few years within the Green Line; and in view of the financial, economic and social problems that plague many of the settlements established in earlier years.

The panel of scholars asked to study the Youth Aliya Department has recently been assembled, and it will start work soon. It is headed by Prof. Rina Shapira of Tel Aviv University.

This study was prompted by concern over the large number of teenagers in Israel who attend boarding schools, and by a growing interest in devising alternative ways of dealing with disadvantaged youth within their communities.

But it appears that due to pressures from vested interests within the department, the focus of the study will be narrower than that of those conducted on the other two departments. This will make it difficult to consider alternative ways of organizing services for disadvantaged youth that might reduce the need for the youth villages maintained or subsidized by Youth Aliya.



Rahamim Israeli's photo of the battle over the archaeological excavations at the City of David in 1981 is but one of the many images now appearing at the Israel Museum's new exhibit, "Captive Dream: Jerusalem, 1967." The exhibit, which opened yesterday, provides glimpses of life before and after the walls dividing the two halves of the city came down in 1967. The pictures are the work of more than a dozen photographers, including Micha Bar-Am, Werner Braum and David Rubinger. This is the first major exhibition for Rahamim Israeli — a 44-year-old photographer with a reputation for getting to news events first. Among the highlights of the exhibit are Bar-Am's pictures of a mother saying good-bye to her son who is about to go into battle, and his shot of the Old City skyline framed by two clotheslines full of prayer garments and socks hung out to dry. (Text: Andy Court. Photo: Rahamim Israeli)

## 'Black Pages' -- a document of 'terror'

By GREER FAY CASHMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A chilling magazine, entitled *Black Pages* and produced by the Jewish Haredi Institute, was recently published in Jerusalem.

Described as an effort to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the death of Pinchas Segalov, who gave his life in defence of the sanctity of the Sabbath in Jerusalem, the magazine's 36 pages are filled with photographs of members of the capital's ultra-Orthodox community ostensibly being terrorized by "Zionist" policemen.

With its photos of helmeted, truncheon-wielding police beating a hapless hassid, soiling his Sabbath finery, dislodging his fur streimel and dragging him away from his friends, the publication pointedly evokes images of anti-Semitic manifestations in pre-war Europe. Its back cover shows black-clad Jews locked into a mass of barbed wire.

In another photograph, the police are mounted on horseback, their clubs held aloft like polo sticks. They ride en masse into a crowd, scattering them in all directions, almost trampling them in their fury.

The text of the magazine, which retails for \$3.50 in the U.S. and NIS4.50 in Israel, is based on the

Book of Lamentations, an expression of grief at the defilement of Jerusalem.

Most of the photographs in *Black Pages* have been printed before in various Israeli and foreign publications to illustrate stories on the Sabbath riots and demonstrations which took place in Jerusalem during the summer. But then it was only one or two photos at a time. The characters in the photographs were anonymous, and though there was nothing pleasant in seeing a religious Jew being attacked by police, the response evoked was not nearly as great as that created by these 65 carefully chosen images.

The bearded faces have now been given names: Harav Hagoon Reb Gershon Steiner, Harav Hagoon Reb Hillel Schlesinger, Harav Menashe Chaim Kenig, Harav Reb Yaakov Rabinowitz, Reb Zvi Meshi Zahav ... and many others. Some of the police are also identified by name. They're no longer just men in uniform.

To date, there have been three editions of the magazine — a total print run of 10,000 copies, 7,000 of which are printed in Hebrew and English and the rest in Hebrew only. Another edition will be printed in Hebrew and French.

## Betar ban lifted

By JONATHAN KARP

TEL AVIV — The National Association of Israeli Journalists has lifted its week-long boycott of the Betar Jerusalem soccer team, following what one executive member called a "sincere willingness" on Betar's part to help guarantee the safety of soccer reporters and improve their working conditions.

Razi Guterman, secretary-general of the journalists' association, said on Sunday that the union had received strong criticism for the boycott, which the executive committee imposed to protest the September 26 stabbing of Yediot Aharonot reporter Zedok Yehzekeli after a Betar Jerusalem game.

Guterman added that in meetings

last week, Betar and Israel Football Association (IFA) officials promised to take measures to improve the situation for soccer reporters, including: setting up special press sections in all stadiums hosting games in the top two leagues, holding post-game press conferences to guarantee media access to players and coaches in a controlled environment, and having press officers act as liaisons between each team and the media.

The union finally agreed to lift the boycott, Guterman said, after IFA chairman Shaul Shai promised Sunday to write to each team in the top two soccer leagues seeking recommendations for ways to improve press coverage.

'Confidentiality will protect the guilty'

## Netanyahu campaigning for war crimes scholars' right to publish findings

By WALTER RUBY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS — Israeli Ambassador to the UN, Binyamin Netanyahu, has begun a new campaign to ensure that scholars given access to the UN War Crimes Archives are allowed to publish their findings.

Netanyahu acted after receiving reports that, during consultations on the archives between Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and representatives of the 17 countries which were members of the now defunct UN War Crimes Commission, it was decided that researchers given access be required to sign affidavits regarding the use they intend to make of the material found in the files.

According to informed sources, the country which pressed for this stipulation was France. Accounts differ whether any other countries supported the French on the issue, but there was said to be "openness" by some countries to the French position. Sources at the UN said, however, that both the U.S. and the secretary-general were working hard to remove obstacles preventing the opening of the archives.

The 17 nations and the secretary-general are to meet again on October 14, after which Perez de Cuellar may announce new guidelines regarding the material compiled by the War Crimes Commission between 1943 and 1949. Until now it has been open only to diplomats of member nations of the UN which submitted official requests.

Perez de Cuellar is empowered to decide what the guidelines should be. But ever since access to the archives became an issue after revelations last year that former secretary-general Kurt Waldheim's name appeared in the files, Perez de Cuellar has made clear that he will be guided by the wishes of the 17 former members of the commission.

After an intensive public campaign by Israel and international Jewry, France and Poland remained the only countries still opposing the principle of allowing access to per-

sons other than accredited diplomats.

Poland announced last week that it now supports more open access. The consensus that emerged in recent months among most of the countries of the former War Crimes Commission was that while access should not be given indiscriminately to the general public, accredited scholars, journalists and representatives of non-government organizations ought to have free access.

Opponents of opening the files have argued that to do so might prejudice the legal rights of persons named on the lists who have not been proven guilty. Of the nearly 40,000 names on the lists, there are said to be *prima facie* cases against about 25,000, while some 8,000 of those listed are classified as "suspects" whose guilt has not been proven. Also included in the lists are witnesses to the crimes and persons whose identities are not totally clear.

However, according to Netanyahu, "the idea that confidentiality will protect the innocent is preposterous. In fact, confidentiality will protect the guilty." Noting that a master list of all 40,000 names is already available to the public at the U.S. Army Archives in Maryland, Netanyahu argued that opening the UN files (which unlike the U.S. list gives details of the charges against those named) would be in the interests of persons named on the list who haven't been proven guilty, since they would be able to show that charges against them were unproven.

According to the ambassador, "the truth is that as long as these files have been kept secret, government scrutiny has been lax. Only public scrutiny will ensure that justice will be done. When you bury the past, you bury the future, and we are not going to let that happen." It is believed that the reason for French reluctance about opening the archives is that prominent French politicians and civil servants may be named in the files.

Mitterrand eulogizes jurist on centenary of birth

## 'Rene Cassin, professor of hope,' reinterred at Pantheon in Paris

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS — The remains of Rene Cassin, the French jurist, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and principal author of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, who died in 1976, were transferred yesterday to the Pantheon after an impressive ceremony marking the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

The first Jew ever to be buried in the Pantheon, along with Voltaire, Rousseau, Victor Hugo, Emile Zola and Jean Jaures, Cassin was eulogized by President Francois Mitterrand.

"Cassin, professor of hope," said Mitterrand, "was ahead of his time and sowed the seeds of the future." Referring to human rights, Mitterrand said that Cassin, who came from a "long line of French Jews ... had drafted the Ten Commandments of our century."

Mitterrand expressed the hope that the idea that it is a duty to intervene to end human rights abuses will one day be inscribed in the declaration.

"Because this man belonged to no one, he deserves the tribute of all. It is not only the jurists, the war veterans, the Jews of France, the loyalists of General de Gaulle, and

the disciples of Jaures who through him can feel distinguished today ... It is all of France... that Rene Cassin served well."

One of the founders of UNESCO, Cassin was outraged when the UN body tried to exclude Israel by refusing to incorporate the Jewish state in either the Western or Middle Eastern group of countries. He died of a stroke a year and a half later.

Cassin's casket was brought to the Pantheon, in the city's Latin Quarter, by an escort of drum-beating horse-mounted gendarmes in ceremonial uniforms. The procession passed through the heart of Paris and reached the lit-up monument at dusk. The president, the entire French cabinet, representatives of all the state's official bodies and Cassin's widow were at the ceremony. Israeli Ambassador Ovadia Sofer also attended.

The decision to transfer Cassin's remains to the Pantheon was made by former French president Valery Giscard d'Estaing. But no action was taken until a Kol Yisrael journalist, Freddy Eytan, mentioned the decision in a footnote in a book about French-Israeli relations. The current French ambassador to Israel, Alain Pierret, read the book and spurred his government to action.

## Kupat Holim MDs lift sanctions

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter

Doctors at Kupat Holim Clalit hospitals decided yesterday to suspend the sanctions they started 10 days ago. They said they would "give the health fund management a chance to prove its good intentions" and resume negotiations. But the doctors warned that unless management showed goodwill and made "serious proposals" on compensation for second shifts in hospitals, sanctions would resume on Sunday.

The doctors were responding to an appeal by Kupat Holim Clalit chairman Haim Doron on Monday to

return to work immediately. Talks between management and the doctors will take place today and on Friday. The doctors said they wanted to make a gesture and "ensure a positive atmosphere" during negotiations.

During the past week-and-a-half doctors observed a reduced Shabbat schedule in two different Kupat Holim Clalit institutions each day. Many hundreds of non-emergency operations were postponed, and it will take many weeks for the hospitals to catch up. At Beilinson Hospital in Petah Tikva yesterday, only eight operations were performed, while 92 were postponed.

Maimon said the prison officers at Nafha received a tipoff three months ago that a breakout was being planned. They later reported to him that his orders for tighter security arrangements had been carried out to the full, he said, when in fact this was not so.

He said the guard in the corridor was not positioned to see the prisoners filing through the bars and that the guard on the watchtower failed to operate the searchlight properly, enabling the escapees to flee in darkness.

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Alexander Arad...promoted Arab-Jewish coexistence. (Wasserman)

# REFLECTIONS ON A MURDER

Two weeks ago a 43-year-old IDF reservist, Alexander Arad, was murdered near his home at Kibbutz Ramot Menashe. A 23-year-old man from a West Bank village confessed to the murder. Reporter DAVID RUDGE went to the kibbutz this week and found that the harmony which has long existed between members and their Arab neighbours has not been impaired and that the murder has led to a renewal of a resolve not to allow extremists to spoil their relationship



Security forces demolish the home of the confessed killer.

THE GROUP of Arab labourers sat at their respective tables in the large dining room, eating and talking quietly surrounded by dozens of members of the kibbutz.

Two kibbutzniks came to sit at a table occupied by one of the Arab workers, Ma'ari Mussa. They smiled a friendly greeting, casually asked how everything was going. Mussa, from Al'at village near Nazareth, smiled back warmly, no signs of nervousness in his expression.

The scene occurred at Kibbutz Ramot Menashe just over a week after the brutal murder of IDF reservist Alexander Arad. It perhaps best exemplified the attitude of the settlers to Jewish-Arab relations in the aftermath of Arad's death.

The quietly-spoken father of two had lived at Ramot Menashe for the past six years following his marriage to Mabel, a kibbutz member. In that short space of time, he managed to establish himself firmly in the daily life of the settlement, working in the factory and the fields, before becoming an accountant, a position he held until the time of his death.

He was well liked. Modest and unassuming, but with a well of inner strength, was how confidants described him.

It was that inner strength which had enabled Arad to overcome the crippling disease of polio which he had contracted at the age of 17 while still in his native Cuba.

The same source of strength enabled him to succeed in virtually all tasks that he set himself coming to Israel in 1961 - the last of his Hashomer Hatzair *garin* (group) to make the trip - settling originally on Kibbutz Yehiam near Nahariya where he worked in some of the most physically demanding jobs, joining the IDF as a volunteer despite his disabilities and starting a family at a relatively late age.

Arad's life was tragically cut short on the morning of Rosh Hashana (Sept 24). He was stabbed to death by a suspected Palestinian terrorist from the Jenin area - a man described as a "fanatic."

Arad had left his army base earlier that morning for holiday leave and was waiting to hitch a ride at the Meggido junction, just a 10-minute ride from his home. The suspect, Hilal Haj Ibrahim, grabbed Arad's Uzi sub machine-gun after the stabbing and raced off leaving his victim dying in a pool of blood.

Ibrahim, who had served a prison term for a previous security offence, was quickly captured after a short chase by border policemen who had

been stationed at a nearby road block. During the course of the chase, he reportedly tried to fire the Uzi. He apparently did not notice that there was no magazine in the gun, because Arad had inadvertently left it behind at his base.

Ibrahim reportedly confessed to the murder and later the home where he lived but which he did not own, in the village of Al Yamoun, was bulldozed by the IDF.

The killing of Arad and the circumstances of his death sent shock waves through the close-knit community of Kibbutz Ramot Menashe. The fact that he was knifed in daylight, at a major intersection and only a few hundred metres from the Border Police checkpoint, caused consternation among local settlers.

At the political level, the murder generated a storm of controversy. The focus of public attention switched from the murder scene and the kibbutz to the corridors of power, as political leaders traded invectives in the national security debate sparked off by Arad's murder.

The 340 members of Ramot Menashe were left to bury their comrade and mourn his passing. Inevitably, this was accompanied by a period of soul-searching as residents of the settlement, which belongs to the Kibbutz Artzi movement and is associated with Peace Now, reassessed their ideological values, particularly vis-a-vis Jewish-Arab relations, coexistence and the complex peace issue in general.

It is therefore all the more poignant, under the circumstances, that they should have emerged more convinced than ever of the need to strengthen ties between Jews and Arabs, promote dialogue and work even harder to try and achieve a just and lasting peace.

This is what Arad himself would have wanted, according to those who knew him intimately. He would have been appalled, they said, at the furor created by his death, and by the more extremist comments of certain right-wing politicians.

HAIM BRUM, from Kibbutz Yehiam, which is also part of the Kibbutz Artzi movement, grew up with Arad in Havana where they were both born. Brum eulogized his friend at the funeral service last week at the small hilltop cemetery of Kibbutz Ramot Menashe. He was among hundreds of mourners from both kibbutzim and other settlements surrounding Ramot Menashe who accompanied Arad on his last journey.

Standing by the side of the open grave, Brum asked the perennial



Victor Blit...He was the antithesis of violence.

question: "Why did it have to be you Alex?" Later, in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Brum spoke about Arad, the years they spent together in Cuba and subsequently on Kibbutz Yehiam and their friendship which continued after Arad moved to Kibbutz Ramot Menashe.

"We were neighbours in Havana and we joined the Hashomer Hatzair movement around the same time at the age of 10," said 44-year-old Brum, who is married with four children. "We were both firm Zionists and socialists, with strong ideological views."

"We did not suffer from anti-Semitism either before or immediately after the revolution. In fact, most Jews had been opposed to the Batista dictatorship and had sympathized with the aims of Fidel Castro and his revolutionary movement. Nevertheless, as Zionists we had already made up our minds that our place was in Israel, to build our lives on the ideological principles in which we believed."

The revolution, coupled with an exodus of Jews from Cuba, strengthened their resolve. "There was a great deal of insecurity in the wake of the revolution. Most Jews were involved in imports and related businesses which would have been hit under Castro's new protectionist and home-production policies."

Many families moved to America, like Alex's parents, but lots of others, especially we younger people, decided to find our roots and come home to Israel," said Brum.

He immigrated in 1959, a year after Castro came to power, and settled with their *garin* on Kibbutz Yehiam.

Arad was the last to leave, staying behind to close up the Hashomer Hatzair offices, the accounts and all the files. "Alex stayed behind main-



Ma'ari Mussa...Violence never solved anything.

ly for health reasons. He had contracted polio at the age of 17 and had been warned that he had an 80 per cent chance of being permanently disabled," said Brum.

"He was determined not to let that happen. He fought to overcome his disability and took on the responsibility of winding up the office. When he eventually arrived at the kibbutz we had a very emotional reunion with all the members of our *garin* putting on a special welcome for him."

"Alex couldn't raise his arms any higher than his shoulders, so at first the kibbutz tried to find him light work. Instead he insisted on working out in the fields, in bananas for instance, doing the hard jobs."

"He wouldn't allow people to treat him as an invalid. He wanted to be the same as everybody else, while adhering strictly to his ideological beliefs. He even joined the army as a volunteer and, in later years, it so happened that we often did reserve duty together."

"He was a thoughtful, intellectual person, with a broad mind and a great depth of understanding," recalled Brum. "He worked to promote understanding between Arabs and Jews, believing coexistence and peace to be the only way to ensure Israel's future. We have several Arabs who work on the kibbutz. They knew Alex and were as pained by his death as the rest of us."

"When he died, I searched my soul, expecting to find anger and bitterness. All I felt was the greatest sorrow that it had happened to Alex."

"The real tragedy is that Alex's death will only serve to strengthen the extremists, whom Alex opposed, while weakening the cause of others like himself who believe in the path of peace."

HIS COMMENTS were echoed by Victor Blit, a member of Kibbutz Ramot Menashe. The burly 42-year-old father of three immigrated to Israel from Uruguay in 1969.

Blit had served for three years as Mapam's *shaliach* in South America from 1981 to 1984, and found much in common with Arad, who had also acted as a representative for the party and the Hashomer Hatzair movement in Uruguay in the 1970s.

Before setting off for reserve service, Arad had borrowed three books - about the Lebanon War, the life of Mussolini and Israel's War of Independence - from Blit's extensive library.

"His choice of books gives an indication of the sort of person Alex was," said Blit. "He was quiet and reserved, but with a broad mind that probed into subjects that mattered to him. He was the antithesis of violence and aggressiveness. You could say he was the sort of person who embodied the spirit of peace, in word and deed."

"His death and the manner in which he died came as a great shock to us all and it will be a long time before we make the adjustment, even though externally life is going on as before. When I go into the accounts office now and see the vacant chair where he used to sit, I can't help but feel the loss."

The fact that Arad was stabbed to death just 10 minutes from his home added to the sense of shock and bewilderment.

Blit mentioned his eight-year-old daughter who, like all the children



Noam Aizner...He opposed collective punishment.

on the 40-year-old kibbutz, sleeps in a children's house and not with her parents. "She never had a problem about sleeping, but after the funeral she phoned up at 3 a.m. and asked us to come over because she was frightened," he said.

Nevertheless, he stressed that the members of the kibbutz had absolute faith in the security forces. He rejected statements made by Ariel Sharon and other right-wing politicians that Arad's murder had been another example of the deteriorating security situation in the country.

"Sharon and other politicians of his ilk are like vultures who prey on tragedies and try to make political capital out of them," he declared, adding that some of the more extreme comments made at the time were an affront to Arad's memory.

Blit stressed that the perpetrators of brutal murders, once apprehended and charged, should be punished with the full force of the law, but he maintained that terror and counter-measures only exacerbated the situation and played into the hands of extremists on both sides.

"It is very difficult to build a just and lasting peace, given the complexity of the situation here, but much easier to destroy something," said Blit. "Our problem, as doves, is

that we don't have sufficient counterparts among the Arabs. There is no Peace Now movement or its equivalent on the other side. Without that support it's very difficult to build a bridge of understanding," he said.

Blit noted that they had been disconcerted by the initial lack of condemnation of the killing by Arab leaders and heads of neighbouring settlements. Since then they had received numerous letters of condolence and personal commiserations, although the voice of Arab MKs and other top-level leaders had been strangely quiet. Nevertheless, he stressed that the kibbutz and all its members would continue to work towards peace and co-existence.

This communal policy was reaffirmed by Noam Aizner, a young kibbutz member. He strongly disagreed with the practice of collective punishment against suspected terrorists before they had been brought to trial and found guilty, as in the case of Ibrahim, the Palestinian who reportedly confessed to Arad's murder.

"I'm sure Alex would also have disagreed with this kind of collective punishment. He shared our views and beliefs and that's what makes his unnecessary death so doubly tragic," said Aizner.

Aizner noted that they had maintained their cordial relations with Arabs from neighbouring settlements, as well as those labourers who worked on the kibbutz constructing new homes for the members.

His words were eloquently borne out in the kibbutz dining room where Arab workers sat among the kibbutz members. "There has been no change in the attitude of the members towards us," affirmed Ma'ari Mussa who has been working at the kibbutz for the past 18 months.

"I feel at home here and so do the rest," he asserted. "We were all shocked and saddened by Alex's death and we have made our feel-

ings known to the members. "His murder was stupid. Violence never solved anything and it never will. I come here to work and earn money to support my family. I live in this country and I'm a part of it. I want to live here in peace," he added.

THE MOST MOVING affirmation of the kibbutz's beliefs was expressed by Arad's widow, Mabel, when she received a delegation of Arabs from nearby settlements who paid a condolence call at her home last Friday. The visit coincided with the eve of Yom Kippur and the seventh day of mourning for Arad.

Mabel had been divorced for 10 years before she met and married Arad. She has two grown-up daughters from her previous marriage. Her life blossomed again after their wedding and later with the birth of their two children, a girl and boy, now five and four years of age.

Mabel's happiness, which appeared secure, was cut short with the knife thrust that ended her husband's life. Despite the trauma of her loss, she agreed to meet the Arab representatives from villages in the Triangle and along the Wadi Ara highway, and served them coffee and cakes.

It was a meeting that brought tears to the eyes of those present. Mabel managed to maintain her composure, although her voice shook with emotion.

She told her guests that both she and Alex had firmly believed in the need for co-existence between Jews and Arabs. His murder, she said, had convinced her of the need to promote closer ties between the two communities.

"Maybe our generation will not live to see a comprehensive peace settlement," she told them. Nevertheless, she added, "For the sake of our children, Jews and Arabs, we must fight the extremists on both sides in order to live together in this country in peace and friendship and without hatred."

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# BEHIND THE GLASNOST FACADE

Natan Sharansky argues that the Soviet Union has succeeded in changing the nature and focus of the Jewish struggle from a massive effort of national redemption to a piecemeal extrication of celebrated prisoners and refuseniks

THE STRUGGLE for Soviet Jewry is at a crossroads. Ironically, as we rejoice in the aliyah of Prisoners of Zion and veteran refuseniks for whom we have prayed and fought, as we exult in the granting of exit permits to such leaders of the movement as Ida Nudel, Victor Brailovsky and Yosef Begun, and as we celebrate the increase in Soviet Jewish emigrants from 100 a month last year to 500 a month this year, we may be on the verge of failure.

It is difficult to believe that the whole saga of the redemption of Soviet Jews is only 20 years old. The renaissance of Zionism in Russia, the realization that a Soviet Jew could escape the fate of second-class citizenship not only through total assimilation and loss of identity but by asserting nationhood, came to us only with the Six Day War.

All our dormant longings, hopes and aspirations for Jewish identity and personal liberty were suddenly awakened. And their force, aided by massive pressure from Israel and world Jewry, became irresistible. What started as a trickle soon be-

came a flood, an exodus of historic proportions, a movement to redeem a whole people.

It is useful to remember what happened when the Soviets tried to staunch this exodus in its infancy. In 1972 they imposed an education tax which required would-be emigrants to pay a huge ransom in the guise of a refund for the cost of their education. The uproar was universal, and the outcome dramatic. Within months, the Soviets stopped enforcing the law and the U.S. Congress began deliberating on legislation that ultimately became the Jackson Amendment, linking trade and credits to Soviet emigration policies. The principle of linkage was thus established. Soviet conduct with regard to human rights became a criterion of their fitness as partners in trade.

It is a measure of Gorbachev's skill that, by contrast, his new emigration law has received almost no attention at all. And this despite the fact that, by restricting applications for exit visas to individuals who have blood relatives of the first degree —

parents, children or siblings — living outside the Soviet Union, it excludes 90 per cent of the 400,000 Jews who have indicated their desire to leave. *Glasnost* has succeeded in changing the nature and the focus of the struggle from a massive effort of national redemption to a piecemeal extrication of celebrated prisoners and refuseniks. And, incredibly, the same Jewish community which in 1979 called Brezhnev's 50,000 emigrants "not enough" is now dazzled by Gorbachev's 8,000, and hails the release of every long-time refusenik as a harbinger of salvation.

I asked Yosef Begun on the phone the other day if he thought the lot of Soviet Jews had improved. He said that *glasnost* is felt in newspapers, and speeches, and in the fact that famous refuseniks and dissidents have been released. But his own efforts to register as a Hebrew teacher have been flatly rejected. Jews who apply for exit permits are still treated as traitors, and, due to the new emigration law, the problems of applying have multiplied. There is an "openness" for other cultures, but not for Jews.

Even in the now fashionable official admissions of shortcomings, the Jews are excluded. At a recent memorial meeting for Babi Yar a participant remarked, "We used to have no drug problem, now we have a drug problem. We used to have no anti-Semitism. We still have no anti-Semitism..."

In fact, under the heading *glasnost*, Nazi-like anti-Semitic groups have been allowed to organize and assault Jews, doing the KGB's dirty work without its reflecting on the regime. When Soviet officials were asked why some books on Jewish holidays were banned from the American pavilion at the recent Moscow book fair, they replied, "We were strictly even-handed. We banned Hitler's *Mein Kampf* too."

Secretary Shultz told me a couple of weeks ago in Washington that he was appalled by the cynical manipulation of human lives by the Soviets, who release prisoners to coincide with meetings with him. "I cannot, after all, meet them every week," he said.

And Frank Carlucci, the U.S. national security adviser said, "We

consider the real tests for *glasnost* Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and their conduct on human rights. Aside from gestures tailor-made for publicity, the Soviets have not really budged an inch on either."

This is not to say that there have not been much worse periods for Jews in the USSR, but the gap between perception and reality has never been greater.

YET THE RESPONSE of Israel and world Jewry has been distinguished mostly by a vague complacency, a wishful credulity and the absence of agitation. Administration officials, some of whom are eager to demand more from the Soviets, say, "We cannot be more Jewish than the Jews." And American Jews say, "We cannot be more Zionist than Israel."

When President Reagan told Gorbachev in Geneva that, no matter how insistently the Soviets repeated that I was a spy, the world believed Avital and the masses of protesters who had been demonstrating with her for years, Gorbachev understood the seriousness of

the pressure and the difficulty of improving U.S.-Soviet relations until I was released.

Will Reagan, at the next Summit, be able to assert convincingly that the expansion of trade, scientific exchange and other forms of cooperation, which the Soviets want desperately, is impossible because the West is drowning in Jewish protests against Soviet emigration policies?

THE SOVIETS insist that the situation in the USSR has so improved in that only 10,000-12,000 refuseniks are left and no one else wants to leave. They claimed exactly the same in the early Seventies — and a quarter of a million left.

But we must not play a numbers game with them. The survival of a people is at stake. And delighted as we are about the happy endings of individual horror stories, we must remember the hundreds of thousands of anonymous Jews still there.

All we are asking, after all, is Soviet adherence to agreements they have signed: the Helsinki accords, the Universal Human Rights declaration, and others.

All we want is the repatriation of our people, permission for them to join, unhampered and unmolested, their families and their people in Israel. The Soviets, who are now trying to convince the world of their credibility and reliability as partners to agreements, should not find this an excessive demand.

If the mobbing of the Israeli book exhibit in Moscow by thousands of excited Jews from all over the Soviet Union is any indication, the spirit of '67 is still there. It can ignite hundreds of thousands if they are made to feel that Israel and the free world are passionately, unreservedly and unstintingly behind them. If hundreds of thousands of us mobilize here and abroad to demonstrate, lobby, demand, protest and pressure.

Victor Brailovsky, the recently released Prisoner of Zion, said on arriving in Jerusalem, "Now is the time to act. Now, as the Summit approaches, is our great opportunity."

It may be our last. We shall never forgive ourselves if we miss it.



Sharansky: We must not play a numbers game with them. (Y. Zaken)



Yosef Begun: Glasnost is being felt in newspapers. (AFP)



Ida Nudel...another of the leaders to be freed. (Louis Rapoport)



Victor Brailovsky: Now is the time to act. (Y. Zaken/Media)

## A FAMILY DIVIDED

Martin Gilbert tells of the bitter experiences of the Kholmianskys

AN UNUSUAL demonstration took place recently in Moscow, highlighting one of the least attractive features of current Soviet policy towards those who wish to leave. Leading the demonstrations was Alexander Kholmiansky, who not so long ago completed a year and a half in labour camp. Now, together with his parents and his wife, he has taken, courageously, to the streets.

Alexander's problem is that his wife's father refuses to sign a document releasing those (family members) who wish to leave from future financial obligations to him.

This is not the first time in recent months that the somewhat bizarre "future" obligation has been used by Soviet authorities to refuse an exit visa. Ironically, in the case of Alexander Kholmiansky, this restriction means that he cannot now join his brother Michael, not so long ago one of the leading Hebrew teachers in Moscow, who now lives in Jerusalem.

During the demonstration, it was Alexander's father who was actually taken off to the police station and fined for "hooliganism." Naturally enough, the small banners which the family had prepared were seized almost as quickly as they had raised them.

Amid the global excitement of the new Soviet-American agreement on

nuclear weapons and the imminent summit, it is easy enough to overlook the human dimension which, in the case of Alexander Kholmiansky, his wife and his parents, now keeps them from that part of their family which, after more than 10 years of struggling, has at last "come home."

The scene at Ben-Gurion Airport when the first half of the Kholmiansky family reached Israel was one of joy tempered with anxiety. Michael's wife Ilana has been one of the leaders of the recently created group, "Women Against Refusal," whose weekly meetings did much in the early months of this year to alert the West to the continuing injustices of divided families and hardship cases. Her departure was as welcome as it was unexpected. But with it, the Kholmianskys became a divided family; their battle for reunification has already begun.

In Jerusalem, Michael allows no day to pass without trying to help his brother. In Moscow, his brother seeks new ways of protest and publicity.

It is in Washington, however, that the fate of the Kholmiansky family may well be decided. Less than six months ago, when Secretary of State Shultz was in Moscow, he was handed a list of so-called "resolved" human rights cases. Alexander Kholmiansky's name was on that list.



The Kholmianskys: Alexander, Anna, and baby Dora.

That is to say, the Secretary of State was told that no further obstacle lay in the way of Alexander's departure.

The Soviet Union is busy just now giving assurances of a global kind, upon which both the security and prosperity of many lands depends. Cannot a small, earlier assurance, be honoured? That is the question which the many friends of the Kholmianskys are asking: friends who include members of the Israeli Knesset, members of the British Parliament, and members of the United States Senate and Congress, many of whom have met Alexander in Moscow.

Alexander Kholmiansky is now 37 years old. It is 10 years now since, following in his brother's footsteps, he began to teach Hebrew to a small circle of Jews in the Soviet capital.

Often warned to stop his teaching, in 1984 he was arrested and sent to labour camp. At his trial, he told the court: "Despite the punishment this

court will give me, I will overcome it like all persecuted Jews have overcome their fate over thousands of years of their history."

While Alexander Kholmiansky was in prison, many western politicians took up his case. After his release, it was assumed that the whole family would be allowed to leave. Alexander, back in Moscow, got married; he and his wife Anna now have a baby daughter, Dora, born this May.

It is Anna's father whose objections are now used as a barrier to the granting of exit visas, and the reunification of a small but remarkable family, whose contribution to the maintenance of Jewish life and spirit in circumstances so adverse, is surely a proud part of a history which must still be guided by human effort.

What better effort could there be than to resolve once and for all this case which the Soviet authorities have already declared "resolved."

## Mehta sets an example

ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Zubin Mehta conducting, with Roberta Alexander, soprano. (Mazda Auditorium, Tel Aviv, October 4). Ben-Zion Orgad: Ballad for orchestra; Berlioz: "Les Nuits d'Ete," Song Cycle for voice and orchestra; Brahms: Symphony No. 2 in D Major.

IF THIS CONCERT indicates the level of the coming season, we can look forward to it expectantly. At last Mehta has done what should have become a tradition a long time ago: the introduction of an Israeli work as the curtain-raiser of a new season.

Orgad's Ballad, written in 1970 contains all the characteristics of this absorbing composer: a highly complex and intriguing sound, evolving gradually to a huge climax; intervals (in this work the minor second) from which Oriental Jewish motifs are developed and a combination of the modern with the old antiphonal textures.

All this seems to be premeated with mystery, evoking a spiritual world of great depth. Orgad recounts, recites, narrates, pours his heart out until he finally reaches tranquility and peace.

The performance was impressive but not perfect. The middle section dragged slightly and not all the entries of voices were accurately synchronized.

AS TO BERLIOZ'S "Nuits d'Ete," one would like to shout from the rooftops: beauty, beauty, beauty. The work is, both as poetry and music, of overwhelming beauty. Listening to the performance, however, one could only say very, very good but Berlioz deserves a little more.

Mehta's refined handling of the orchestra deserves all our praise and Roberta Alexander possesses a very beautiful voice.

Her vocal line is flexible and her treatment of volume, alternately surging and ebbing away, is highly laudable and she also created an unmistakably romantic atmosphere.



But her diction is bad and she does not integrate words and sounds, so that we do not grasp the meaning of what she is singing. Towards the end, her performance deteriorated considerably. Still, even with all these shortcomings the cycle caught our imagination and satisfied our emotional needs.

The last item, the Brahms Symphony, proved beyond any doubt that the orchestra, back from its highly successful tour of 28 concerts

in 22 cities, is in excellent shape. Brahms's thick orchestral textures never sounded oppressive and flowed with remarkable ease. The performance indicated a sound formal structure, and at the same time fully exposed the mellowness and melodic charm of the symphony.

Mehta was at his best. The new concertmaster, Lazar Shuster led with commitment and vigour. Congratulations.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

## Voices of monotony

THE SOUND OF CHOIRS — The Monteverdi Choir, Hamburg, Jürgen Jürgens conducting. (Tel Aviv Museum, October 5). Songs by Hugo Distler, Mateo Flecha, Rodion K. Scedrin, Monteverdi, Vaughan-Williams, Claude de Sernisy, Sander Szokolay, Bartok, Brahms, Dalcipicola, Poulenc, Moritz Hauptmann, Ligeti.

THIS WAS A most disappointing event. The programme, composed of 17 short pieces, was its main shortcoming. There was not even one central composition, in which the choir might perhaps have developed a longer, more continuous interpretative approach.

All the pieces sounded alike. There was not the slightest variation in sound and style. Not even singing in different languages, styles of music or techniques brought any relief from the monotony. And mono-

nous it was indeed. Sonority remained dry and unexpressive, and in the modern pieces such as those by Szokolay, Bartok and Ligeti became quite rough. The whole first half of the programme was sung with static dynamics and not the slightest change of mood and character.

The second part was a little more animated, but even this remained basically uninteresting. There were also moments of unsure ensemble, wrong notes and imperfectly-tuned pitches.

Jürgen Jürgens's conducting was uninspired and unimaginative. Never did he give us anything sweeping or rousing, confining himself and his choristers to a narrow path. The singing, throughout the whole evening, merely touched the surface of the music, with no depth of vocal substance or any emotional message. BENJAMIN BAR-AM

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Herut Party member Moshe Amirav draws on the principles of Revisionist prophet Ze'ev Jabotinsky in order to justify his controversial meeting with pro-PLO Palestinians.

## Only the Likud can make peace

In my recent talks with the PLO supporting Palestinians, which aroused a storm among the Israel public and shocked the Likud, there was one statement by them that I cannot forget: "The Alignment can make war, but only the Likud can make peace."

From their point of view, the logic of that statement lies in Israel's political constellation: no peace agreement is possible without the Likud's agreement, and the Alignment would never oppose an agreement acceptable to the Likud.

From my point of view, the logic of the statement goes much deeper and goes to the roots of the philosophy of Revisionist Zionism. These roots were unknown to my interlocutors, and I must confess that they are known to only a small minority of my own movement - the Likud.

The central principle that I presented to the Palestinians was that of "a partnership in Greater Eretz Yisrael." This principle stands in opposition to all the solutions that call for a separation of the two peoples and the partition of the land. From this principle we can derive political solutions that are more flexible and more just than any imposed partition solution of one type or another.

As against the minimalist Zionist stand that proposed territorial concessions which would appease the Arabs, the Revisionist movement presented three principles: the integrity of the land, a Jewish majority, and a Hebrew state.

The leader of this movement, Ze'ev Jabotinsky, was courageous enough to say this to the Arabs straight out, in contrast to the other Zionist leaders, who ignored the Arab problem. It was Jabotinsky who asserted that the Arabs of this country constitute "a separate national entity...and they will not agree to anything less than national rule...with respect to communities, education and culture, and political representation."

Jabotinsky was the first to propose a distinction between national rule and "national sovereignty," and he saw the possibility of a solution for the national minority in combining the two.

"Do you mean that we would rule the country in partnership?" my interlocutors asked me in surprise. "Yes, indeed," I replied. "Eretz Yisrael is large; its area on both sides of the Jordan is 120,000 square kilometers. The dispute between us is over 6,000 sq. km. alone. You say that this area - the West Bank and Gaza - is your homeland, while we say that it is the land of our fathers and that it is vital for our security. Let us rule over it together - in accordance with Jabotinsky's principles!"

I presented to them a detailed proposal consisting of three parts:

(a) A peace agreement with representatives of the Palestinian people (and if they preferred the PLO, I would accept that on condition that it ended its terror and recognized the State of Israel).

(b) Partnership in the rule over Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, the formal arrangement being broad autonomy in which Israel has sovereignty and an army, while the Palestinians possess all other ruling authority and its national symbols (flag, anthem, stamps, and currency).

(c) In historic Eretz Yisrael on both sides of the Jordan there would be established an Israeli-Arab confederation, with the Palestinians, who constitute a majority in Jordan, having the option of regarding it as their homeland or of continuing

themselves with having broad ruling authority in Judea and Samaria. "The day will come," I told them, "when you will achieve both: sovereignty in Jordan and self-rule on the West Bank."

With respect to Jerusalem, we agreed that the city would remain united under Israeli sovereignty, and that the administrative capital of expanded autonomy would be established in East Jerusalem.

We agreed that the PLO would cease to be a terror organization, disband its military frameworks, and become an organization along the lines of the World Zionist Organization, with branches and emissaries all over the world.

The advantages of such an arrangement to the Palestinians are clear: this is the maximum that they can get in an arrangement with Isra-



Moshe Amirav



Ze'ev Jabotinsky

el, and it does not require them to renounce the idea of one day establishing a Palestinian state on the West Bank.

As for Israel, the proposal enables it to retain the two options of security and settlement. It is also a long-term solution to the demographic problem, since we cannot indefinitely deny the Palestinians civil rights. The granting of such rights would mean a bi-national state with a population in Eretz Yisrael in the year 2000 (according to projections of the Central Bureau of Statistics) of 3.8 million Arabs and 4.3 million Jews.

There is one more advantage to my plan. It appears to me to be the only one today that stands a chance of being accepted by the Likud, the Alignment, and the Palestinians. In my talks with the latter, they did not reject it out of hand - and that gives me new hope for peace.

הכזאב האהוב

# Setting up the 'national camp'

Asher Wallfish

**FORMER MINISTER** - without portfolio Moshe Arens says he would be "happy" to return to the cabinet, if the decision on the scrapping of the Lavi warplane project appeared certain of revision.

"This would be a realistic possibility, if the Likud ran the next government," he told *The Post* last week. "But it would be unrealistic, under a national unity coalition, after the Alignment has turned the Lavi project into a partisan issue."

Not that Arens anticipates the early demise of the national unity coalition, or even plans to bring that demise about. He dismissed as "imaginative nonsense" a report that he was in cahoots with his fellow Likud leader, Housing Minister David Levy, to bring about a narrow Likud-led coalition, by squeezing the Alignment out.

"The only truth in that report, is that relations between myself and Levy have much improved since the party convention," he said.

The engineer-politician has hopes, but no illusions, about the possibility of reviving the Lavi warplane manufacturing project.

"We may not be able to reverse the decision to scrap the plane," he said. "If I see, after a reasonable period of time, that the project cannot be revived, then I shall have to accept the reality of life after the Lavi," he conceded. "I do not intend to be another Don Quixote."

"The possibility of Israel not having its Lavi fighter may eventually become one of those several unfortunate realities with which we have to live," he said. "But the ending of the project will become classed as an error, of the magnitude of the Yom Kippur War *mehdal* (foul-up)" he declared.

While Arens did not say so explicitly or even implicitly, he undoubtedly intends to remind the voting public at every conceivable opportunity, that Alignment leader Shimon Peres drove the sharpest nails into the Lavi's coffin, and that the Alignment caused the national calamity of 1987 just as it caused the national calamity of 1973.

The former minister without portfolio was elected as chairman of the Herut party secretariat, unopposed, at the end of the last convention, but it is only now that he is able to devote full time to preparing the Likud bloc for the next Knesset election, due at the latest in autumn 1988.

Before he resigned his cabinet post, overseeing scrapping of the Lavi project, he was available for party affairs no more than two days a week.

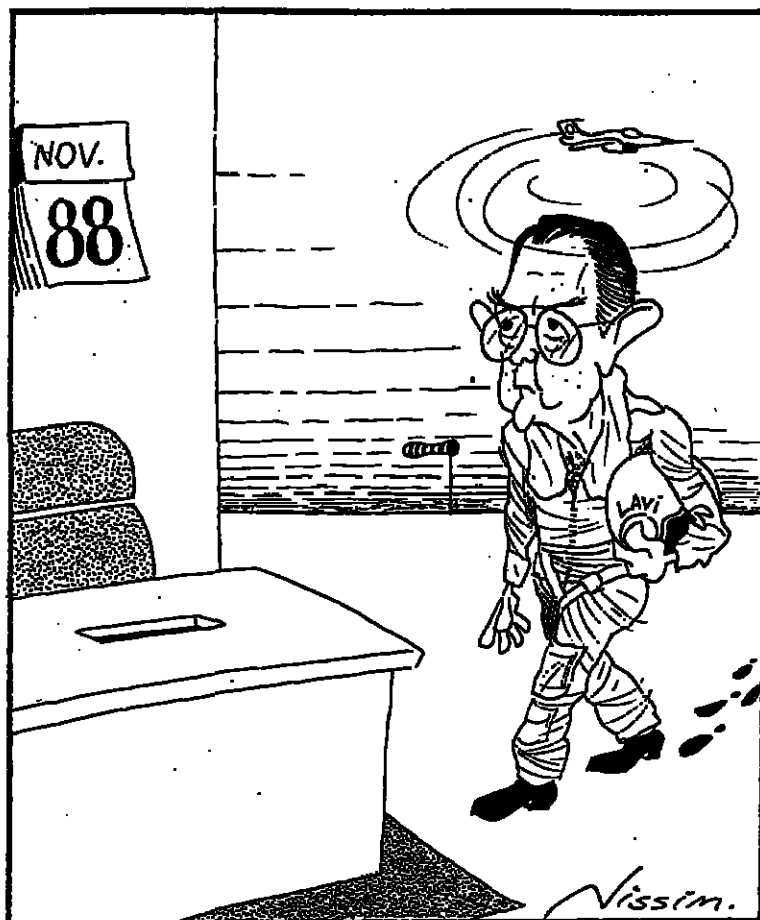
"My target, in this job, is to prepare the party for the elections in the spheres of organization, information and fund-raising," he said. "I hope that my engineering background will enable me to coordinate all this systematically and efficiently."

He discounted my suggestion that themes in the campaign might reflect solo initiatives. "Our election propaganda themes will have to represent the consensus of the entire party leadership, not a part of it," he stressed.

"IN THE REALM of ideas, the Likud will go before the public as it did in the past as the 'national camp' (*hamahane haleumi*) challenging the leftists. In the realm of human resources, we shall prove that the Likud figures of today and tomorrow alike are superior in personal quality, intellectual ability, and leadership character, than those the Alignment can parade."

"The Alignment has a first-line team, admittedly, but it has neither a second-line nor a third-line nor a fourth-line team. The Likud has an unlimited supply of excellent people, and we shall stress that advantage we have over the Alignment, giving it maximum amplification. We shall have no trouble convincing the electorate on that score," Arens said.

"Where ideas are concerned, the Likud and Labour differ sharply over foreign policy and over security



and defence, because the Likud has stayed closer to the classical traditions of Zionism," he declared.

"The Likud will tell the electorate that it still has the faith to realize the goals of Zionism and to make the great Zionist dream come true. Labour is in retreat from that dream."

Arens predicted that the Likud election campaign would also dwell on the economic message to the electorate that "the Bolshevik system created by the leftists must be dismantled."

"We have to sweep away centralized planning, government and Hisdadrut ownership of enterprises, hamstringing bureaucracies, and interference with market management," Arens declared.

"The reason why the expectations of our youth cannot be fulfilled and why our country loses its young people is because we are economically inefficient."

Likud should not tell the citizen that his personal safety cannot be guaranteed if Labour returns to power, Arens said in answer to my question why one of the top party leaders, Ariel Sharon, seemed to be sounding this theme.

"I shall stress that the best interests of the security of the nation, not the individual, will suffer as a result of Labour's defence policy," he said. Labour's policy encourages Arab aggression, Arab terror, and Arab hard-line policies," he warned, "even though Labour may believe it has good intentions," he said.

While Arens, with his customary circumspection, took pains not to mention Sharon, he added the even-handed comment: "We have to be more effective in fighting terror, but we must be sure we do not promise to eliminate it. Let there be no illusions: terror will persist, after peace, because the Middle East is a violent place."

Arens resolutely fended off every question about the eventual succession in Herut, adding that the party needs to be united, in order to come first at the polls in 1988.

He said that the acceptable democratic tensions, which accompany the drawing up of any election list, must be limited to the shortest possible period, close to the election date. "Otherwise we shall have a war of attrition within the party dragging on interminably. I refuse to countenance that sort of jockeying. I refuse to take part in it."

For these reasons, Arens said, he declined to state today whether or not he might wish in the future to run for the top slot in the Likud list, if and when it falls vacant, after the 1988 elections.

"Whatever I were to say today, about tomorrow's hypothetical situation, would merely add undesirable momentum, to today's rivalries. The last thing I want to do is to

ARENS WAS bleary-eyed in August, when for an hour I dragged him away from the national controversy over the fate of the Lavi and asked him to sketch in a few biographical details and reminiscences.

His eyes and the lines on his brow betrayed the effect of the continuous late nights he had spent lobbying for the continuation of the project, in which he was emotionally as well as professionally involved.

"Some nights I don't fall asleep because of the Lavi," he admitted with a tired grin.

The late Haim Landau, and then-Herut member Ezer Weizman, gave him the big push into politics in 1972, the year after Arens left the Israel Aircraft Industries, at a time when he was running his own office as an engineering consultant on systems analysis.

"Ezer's business was to pump new blood into Herut. He was casting about for ways to buttress the party, in readiness for the next election which would usher in the Eighth Knesset."

"After working days and nights in the IAI, I was able for the first time in many years to make myself free after office hours, and devote myself to political activity. I had always believed that territorial compromise would endanger Israel. Now I was able to do something to flesh out that belief."

The next meaningful step, for me, was Haim Landau's announcement to me that Herut was putting my name on the electoral list for the December 1973 elections, following the Yom Kippur War."

As a small boy in Latvia in the thirties, Arens recalls that he knew of the existence of Zionist movements but was never involved. It was only after he moved to the U.S. in 1938 that he joined the Revisionist youth movement Betar. "At the age of 14 in the U.S., I heard (Ze'ev) Jabotinsky address rallies, and I was profoundly swayed. Jabotinsky died at the Betar summer camp which I was attending at the time. Since then I have read and reread his writings and speeches untold times. I consider myself a Jabotinsky man."

Arens conceded that because Herut evolved into an open political movement, it now possessed leaders like Ariel Sharon and David Levy, who did not grow up in the Betar tradition. "That, however, is no barrier to advancement in the party, as you can see. Sharon has been inside the party for 10 years, Levy for 20. More and more men like Levy and Sharon will come in. Despite the strong presence of what has been called the old school tie of Betar, the phenomenon will inevitably grow weaker as the years pass."

OUR CONVERSATION shifted around to former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the Herut Party founder and earlier the commander of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, the military arm of Revisionist Zionism.

Arens did not dismiss my observation that both Yitzhak Shamir and himself occasionally got a raw deal from Begin, while Begin ruled Herut. "It is a commonplace that Begin did not appear to have a high opinion of many Herut members. Not only that, he left the impression of admiring and valuing personalities outside the Likud or newcomers to the Likud, while taking some of its veterans for granted."

"After the 1977 landslide election, when Begin announced that he was picking Moshe Dayan to be foreign minister, I was shocked to the core. The move was incomprehensible to me, as it was to many Herut members. After Labour had monopolized foreign policy throughout the entire life of the independent state as well as in the pre-state Yishuv period through the national institutions, here was Herut willing to let that same policy be pursued further, in the hands of Dayan, a Labour man."

Arens confessed that he was so amazed to learn of the Dayan appointment that he hurried to visit Begin in hospital, where he was recovering from a heart attack.

"I intended to tell him that I was resigning my Knesset seat. I found him lying there in his ward, weak and wan. He looked terrible. He implored me not to resign. He explained to me that he had a motive in picking Dayan, because of Dayan's relations with the Alignment. I told him I disagreed. This was after our then-Likud colleague, MK Geula Cohen (Tehiya) said publicly that Dayan's appointment was a real tour de force. Eventually, she learned better, and changed her mind."

"I surrendered to Begin. I could not bring myself to thwart an ailing man. I did not resign. We got our Dayan, good and proper. Everyone now knows what Dayan and Ezer Weizman did at Camp David. Had those two not been flanking Begin at Camp David, Israel today would be far better off."

"Begin not only took a poor view of me more than once," Arens continued. "He also seemed to have reservations about the fact that I was not to be cowed. He knew I would not follow him blindly; that I would keep my own independent opinions. That explains the nature of our relationship."

Arens said his own Knesset vote against Camp David was "not a vote against peace with Egypt which I always wanted." It was a vote against the terms of the accord. "I'm sure we could have negotiated better conditions."

"But today all that is history. I am committed to Camp David. Israel can live with it."

"Israel is nurtured on the Western tradition, whereby a nation and its public servants honour international agreements scrupulously, and abide by them," Arens said.

ASHER WALLFISH

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THE DUELLISTS. — Moshe Weincrantz (Hapoel TA) versus Zvika Sherf (Elitzur Netanya). (Hanoach Guttmann)

## BASKETBALL

## Weincrantz off to good start

By DON GOULD  
Post Basketball Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — They both wore black pants, white shirts and black dress shoes, but that was where the similarities ended, when coach Moshe Weincrantz's Hapoel Tel Aviv team faced off against Zvika Sherf's Elitzur Netanya in the featured game of the 2nd round of the National Basketball League.

Weincrantz had toiled for three years as assistant coach to Sherf at Maccabi Tel Aviv and the Israel National Team. Last season Weincrantz took over Hapoel Tel Aviv and then followed Sherf as the boss of the national squad.

This season Sherf switched and became head coach of Elitzur Netanya. Pre-season pundits had picked both teams as contenders to upset champions Maccabi Tel Aviv.

Almost 6,000 people, a large crowd for a non-Maccabi Tel Aviv game, came to see the best match-up so far in the fresh season. Could Weincrantz finally get the better of his former boss? It was no contest. Hapoel Tel Aviv looked like a well-oiled machine compared to Elitzur Netanya, and finished with an 85-72 victory. The game was not even as close as the score suggests.

Weincrantz's players looked crisp, well-drilled and confident as they took advantage constantly of numerous early Netanya errors.

Elitzur Netanya's offence against Tel Aviv's man-to-man defence was hesitant. Their shot selection was atrocious, always leaving themselves in a bad position to get back on defence against the fast break.

Hapoel Tel Aviv, not a particularly speedy team, didn't let the opportunity pass. Carl Amos and Lavon Mercer grabbed easy defensive rebounds from bad Netanya shots, and immediately got the ball to guards Amos Frishman and Jonathan Dalzel, who led Hapoel Tel Aviv quickly down to the other end of the court.

Errant Netanya passes also found their way into the alert defensive hands of Hapoel Tel Aviv players who then headed in the opposite direction.

Everyone on Hapoel Tel Aviv's starting five got in on the act, as they methodically built up leads of four to eight points in the first ten minutes, and 10-15 points in the second. By the half, it was Hapoel Tel Aviv 42, Elitzur Netanya 28. Sherf couldn't seem to be able to muster his charges into any kind of offence.

The second half was more of the same, with Hapoel Tel Aviv coasting to victory. Jonathan Dalzel, Lavon Mercer and Linton Townes each collected 19 points, while Carl Amos and Amos Frishman totaled 13 and 11 respectively, to put Hapoel Tel Aviv players in double figures. Jose Waiman and Steve

Malovic had 14 apiece to lead Netanya's impotent attack.

Weincrantz got his chance to stand on his own against his former boss and, this time at least, he emerged clearly as the cleverer of the two, despite the similarity in their attire.

In other second round league action, champions Maccabi Tel Aviv travelled to the capital, expecting an easy victory over Hapoel Jerusalem. They got the scare of their lives. Maccabi built a 59-39 half-time lead, and it looked like another cake-walk for the champions.

After the interval, however, Maccabi went to sleep — but Jerusalem's Ricky Brown and Keith Bennett didn't. With help from the rest of their hustling team-mates they erased the 20-point disadvantage and even took the lead themselves. Eventually, Maccabi woke up just in time to eke out a hard earned 99-96 victory.

Ricky Brown with 31 points, most of them during the second half comeback, and Keith Bennett with 25, led Hapoel Jerusalem. Kevin Magee topped Maccabi Tel Aviv with 25 points. Maccabi's new addition, Ken Barlow, produced very little in his debut for the champions, canning a paltry 12 points, and doing very little to help stop the second-half Jerusalem charge.

The league now has a break until October 17. Next week, on Monday night, local teams will be involved in the first round of the State Cup competition.

## BASEBALL

## Tigers, Twins in tough fight

by Mike Nadel  
MINNEAPOLIS (AP). — The Detroit Tigers are tension-tested tough. They won the American League pennant and World Series in 1984, and battled down to the final day of this season to win the AL East.

The AL West champions, Minnesota Twins, meanwhile, haven't won their division since 1970. They are 0-6 in playoff games, having been swept by the Baltimore Orioles in both 1969 and 1970. And they won the weak AL West so easily this year that it didn't matter that they lost their final five regular-season games.

Even though the Tigers are on a roll and the Twins are on a skid entering the best-of-seven AL championship series, that begins to-

night at the Metrodome, both teams are expecting a hard-fought series.

"We're tired," Detroit shortstop Alan Trammell said. "We'll come back on Wednesday, but right now we're really drained," added outfielder Kirk Gibson.

"We're tired, but we'll come back. I don't think we'll have any problems bouncing back. Ours is a veteran team. We know what we've got to do. We know the playoffs are going to be hard. But we've had our backs up against the wall all season. If that happens again in the playoffs, maybe this will help us."

But Twins centre-fielder Kirby Puckett said that past experiences can help or hurt a team only so much.

"What they did in '84 is over with," he said. "What we've done against them in the past doesn't matter. The five (season-ending) losses in a row are over with and done."

He said that even the Twins' home-field advantage probably doesn't mean much. The Twins had the major-leagues' best home record, 56-25, but were only 2-4 at home against the Tigers this year. "Detroit's a veteran team," he

said. "They're not going to be scared. And we're not trying to scare them, anyway."

Twins manager Tom Kelly, who on Monday agreed to a contract for 1988, said he thought that the Tigers would win the AL East as soon as he saw that the Toronto Blue Jays had three games against a tough Milwaukee team sandwiched between two series against Detroit.

In today's opener, the Twins will start left-hander Frank Viola, 17-10, against right-hander Doyle Alexander, 9-0, who came to Detroit in an Aug. 12 trade with Atlanta.

"Alexander is tough, he's very crafty," Twins outfielder Tom Brunansky said. "He knows how to win big games."

That's something the Twins haven't had much practice in during the last several years.

"The Twins are going to play good," Kelly said. "I have no doubt in my mind they're going to play good. I think they're looking forward to playing. I have no reason to believe they're not going to do a good job. Whether it's good enough to beat the Detroit Tigers remains to be seen."

NFL  
Players compete with 4-H

By JAMES LITKE  
ROSEMONT, Illinois (AP). — This was one of those rare occasions when you didn't need a scorecard to figure out who the professional football players were — they were the ones out of costume.

In a scene that was by turns chaotic and comic, player representatives from each of the NFL's 28 teams shared a suburban Chicago hotel lobby on Monday night, with dozens of out-of-towners visiting the big city for a 4-H convention on farm safety.

In the end, it was difficult deciding who was having more fun.

The players had to fight their way through a crowded lobby, including a phalanx of TV crews, and likely each other, in a late-night bid to devise a strategy that would bring the league's owners back to the bargaining table.

The 4-H show started slowly, with an instructional film. But their crowd picked up speed with a masquerade ball, and they claimed the lobby by midnight, patrolling the halls as clowns or lions and the like, while the players remained behind closed doors.

"We heard they were here and we figured that we might see them, but not that close," said 12-year-old Leroy Thompson of Geismar, Louisiana.

"There was just me and another guy and ten girls, and we got in an elevator with Joe Montana, the 49ers' quarterback," he exulted.

"And — wouldn't you know it? — they all got so dizzy, I thought they were going to faint," added Thompson. "That really would have been embarrassing."

Never mind that Joe Montana really didn't make the meetings (he doesn't belong to the union), when you've got this many celebrities rolling around, who's going to notice?



THE MASTER. Ramesh Krishnan exults after beating Vally Masur to give India victory in the Davis Cup semi-final. (Reuters)

## COMMENT

## Congratulations, India

Although the members of Israel's Davis Cup tennis team were treated very well when they went to play their Davis Cup match in Delhi in July, India's relations with this country have remained very bad with regard to sporting and diplomatic ties.

Nevertheless, most Israeli sports fans are delighted that India achieved such a magnificent triumph in Sydney against Australia, the Cup-holders. This success sends India into the final against Sweden.

The first reason for the reaction of delight here is that the Indian win was a victory for an underdog. This in itself is enough to warm the cockles of every sports-lover's heart.

But, beyond that, India's success proves that there is no limit to Israel's reach.

Here is a clear case of "if only". If only we had managed to produce our best in Delhi, it could have been Mansdorf, Glickstein and Bloom who beat Masur and Fitzgerald in Sydney. Then Israel would have been in the final in December.

If only Amos Mansdorf had not misbehaved... If only Yossi Stabholz had not been so masochistically firm... If only Shlomo Glickstein had managed to reproduce some of his marvellous earlier form... If only Israel had learnt to see things more in proportion...

Now that the Indians have won so splendidly, perhaps there will be a more sober reassessment of the defeat in Delhi. It is now clear that this was not a self-inflicted debacle. Israel were simply beaten by an extremely good team.

Tennis is essentially an individual sport, so the Davis Cup is something of an aberration in terms of the character of the game. But team-spirit can boost players to surpass themselves — as Israel demonstrated against Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

The Indians have moulded themselves into an admirable team in the most positive sense of the collective word. Every team member manages to bring out the best in his colleagues. Vijay Amritraj benefits from his position as team leader, the majestic Ramesh Krishnan is allowed to get on with his own silky game, knowing that his responsibilities end with his efforts on court, and the brothers Amritraj proved that the sum of their talents is far stronger than their abilities when they play separately.

Indeed, if they made a mistake of judgment in the semi-final tie against Australia, it was their decision to rest Vijay from the doubles, instead of going for the jugular when they had a 2-0 lead. Despite this possible error, they are well-attuned to their own strengths and limitations.

Israel is different. In sport, as in so many other elements of the national character, we range from highs to lows. We go overboard about both victories and defeats. We have to learn to keep our balance. We reacted correctly when we exulted about getting into the quarter-finals by beating Czechoslovakia: this was a tremendous achievement. But losing in India was not a disaster, a national catastrophe, the end of the world.

"If only" and "It might have been" are sad, sad words. The answer to them is not to don ashes and sackcloth, but to congratulate those who beat us — and to resolve, "Let's do better next time. And let's use team spirit in the same way as the Indians did."

## CRICKET

## Security tightens as World Cup begins

NEW DELHI (AFP). — Heavily armed security forces have sealed off the stadium here where India play Pakistan today, in the curtain-raiser of the World Cup cricket tournament.

All police leave has been cancelled and para-military commandos are patrolling the Jawaharal Nehru stadium, where Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will launch the month-long cricket extravaganza. The two countries are to play a day-and-night cricket match to raise money for victims of India's worst drought this century.

Federal home ministry officials said the massive security arrangements had been ordered following intelligence reports that Sikh separatists, armed with hand-held rocket launchers, are hiding in New Delhi.

India's para-military border security force (BSF) commandos will guard six of the 14 World Cup cricket centres in India, which are identified as "high risk" zones. Eight teams play 17 matches in India and 10 in neighbouring Pakistan in the tournament which effectively begins tomorrow.

## PROSPECTS

## GROUP A

## INDIA

India's main strength is their batting. Gavaskar remains as potent a player at 38 as he was when he first came to the scene in 1971. Venkatarao is among the game's most effective stroke makers and Kapil Dev is an effortless hitter capable of turning a game as he did with his 175 not out after India were 17 for five against Zimbabwe in the last world cup.

Their bowling is less formidable although it appeared to be just as limited four years ago. Roger Binny's contribution was the major surprise then, his apparently bland medium pace repelling a tournament record 115 wickets, and he is back again this time to wag away at the batsmen's patience.

## AUSTRALIA

Australia have performed disappointingly in the last two world cups, winning only three of their nine matches. This time the selectors have gambled by bringing in players untried in the international arena but with great promise for the future.

There is talk Tom Moody, a batsman whose talent is regarded as exceptional, Tim May, who has had Ashley Mallett to school him in the art of off spin, and Andrew Zsazs, whose test record to his selection was that "it was a practical joke" but is now determined to establish himself as a medium-fast bowler of international class.

## NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand have been putting a determined bowline face on the shoulders of Richard Hadlee, an all-rounder even an outstanding side could not afford to be without. The fact is that with Hadlee, New Zealand would have had a good chance of topping the group, without him they have a fairly good chance of finishing second.

New Zealand's main hope is that Martin Crowe plays at his best which probably puts him only slightly below the shoulders of the great side of the world's batting legions. If he does, New Zealand may reach the semifinals for the third time.

There have been some promising youngsters coming out of Zimbabwe about the strength of the side. "There is no doubt we are a better side than in 1983," said the country's cricket supremo Alfie Parnham. But leading local commentator Austin Wilson cautions: "They played two years ago... they are on the way downhill."

Recent evidence — a 5-1 defeat by New South Wales in a one-day series last month — suggests the latter view may be nearer the mark.

## GROUP A SCHEDULE

First series in India  
Oct 9 India v Australia (Madras)  
Oct 10 New Zealand v Zimbabwe (Hyderabad)  
Oct 13 Australia v Zimbabwe (Madras)  
Oct 14 India v New Zealand (Bangalore)  
Oct 17 India v Zimbabwe (Durgam)  
Oct 21 Australia v New Zealand (Madras)  
Second series in India  
Oct 22 India v Australia (Delhi)  
Oct 23 New Zealand v Zimbabwe (Hyderabad)  
Oct 26 India v Zimbabwe (Ahmedabad)  
Oct 27 Australia v New Zealand (Chandigarh)  
Oct 30 Australia v Zimbabwe (Chennai)  
Oct 31 India v New Zealand (Nagpur)

## GROUP B

## ENGLAND

Without the injured Graham Dilley and with doubts about the fitness of Gloucestershire, England's bowling is unlikely to have the sharp edge it did on the successful tour of Australia a year ago.

All-rounder Derek Pringle is unlikely to fill the considerable gap left by Ian Botham but the return of Graham Gooch is a bonus for England. If Chris Broad can adjust to conditions that will be new to him, he and Gooch could well form the most effective opening partnership of the tournament.

## PAKISTAN

With two of the world's outstanding players, all-rounder Imran Khan and batsman Javed Miandad, and an increasingly able supporting cast, Pakistan need not be coy about their chance of going beyond the semifinals for the first time.

In the past the team have been given by

## TENNIS

## Mansdorf shocked by Czech

Post Sports staff and agencies

Amos Mansdorf, now ranked 25 in the world and seeded fifth, was shocked by 36-year-old Czechoslovak Jaro Navratil, ranked 64 in the world last night, going out of in the first round of the \$231,000 Grand Prix tournament in Basel, Switzerland.

Navratil is only ranked 9th. in Czechoslovakia. He beat Mansdorf 1-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Mansdorf stormed through the first set 6-1 but was then knocked off balance by the tall Czech (1.96 metres), having the best season of his career on the pro circuit.

Navratil only started playing on the pro-circuit at the age of 23. He has never managed to make any kind of impression among the top brass.

In other first round matches, Patrick Kuhn of West Germany beat Wojtek Fibak of Poland 6-3, 7-6 and Ronald Agener of Haiti beat David de Miguel of Spain 6-1, 6-4.

## SPORTOTIPS

	Single	Form
1. Bet. TA v Mac. Hails	1	12
2. Mac. TA v Mac. PT	1	1
3. Mac. TA v Mac. Hails	1	1
4. Mac. TA v Mac. Hails	1	1
5. Mac. Noyes v Bet. Jem	X	172
6. Bet. Jem v Mac. Hails	X	172
7. Bet. Jem v Mac. Hails	X	172
8. Hails v Bet. Noyes	X	172
9. Mac. Jem v Mac. Hails	X	172
10. Bet. Jem v Mac. Hails	X	172
11. R. Agener v Mac. Hails	X	172
12. Bet. Jem v Mac. Hails	X	172
13. Bet. Jem v Mac. Hails	X	172
14. Bet. Jem v Mac. Hails	X	172

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yoram Kessel.

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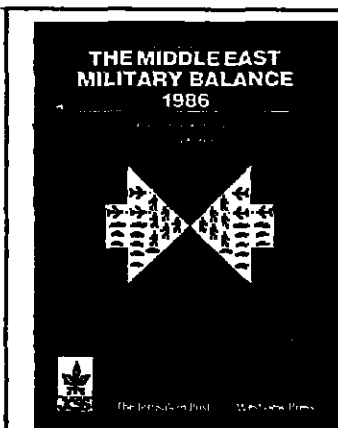
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## Ron Jourard on the status of the West Bank Bar

## Lawyers on a leash

WHEN the High Court of Justice last month ruled in favour of West Bank lawyers seeking to establish an independent bar, freedom of association appeared to have prevailed under the military occupation. But it seems that the lawyers won a hollow victory and that their battle is far from over because the military government could still keep the lawyers on its leash.

The unanimous decision follows a 1984 petition by East Jerusalem attorney Bahji Tamimi and five other lawyers against the West Bank military commander for his refusal to allow them to establish a bar for the 180-odd lawyers practising in the area. The applicants refused to withdraw their petition, even after the military commander set up a bar under the direction of the Civil Administration in February 1986.

The bar association has long been needed to fill a void left after the Six Day War. Following the war, the West Bank's 150-odd lawyers, all members of the Jordanian Bar Association, went on strike. Over the years, about 70 resumed work, only to be disbanded by the Jordanians. Another 110 lawyers have been licensed by the military government.

Tamimi and the other lawyers balked at the military order setting up the bar for it gave the head of the Civil Administration the power to appoint all the members of its council, including its chairman.

What's more, the council was not empowered to convene association meetings or execute its decisions. Nor was it permitted to manage the

association or collect fees.

The West Bank lawyers argued before the High Court that the setting up of an independent association did not harm any legitimate military interest and was consistent with international law requiring an occupying power to normalize the life of the local population.

The military commander disagreed. "The elections of professional associations are actually based on the political orientation of all the candidates...and on their connection with terror organizations, each organization trying to garner as much influence as it can," the commander said in his response to the petition. "The occupation authorities do not have to accept a situation in which an official body with wide powers over an entire profession is subject to the influence of a terror organization."

Justice Eliezer Goldberg, writing for the three-member court, said that the military commander had not demonstrated that an independent bar would threaten security.

He conceded, however, that according to both precedent and legal experts the military government could restrict, or even ban outright, political activity.

In a 1983 case, for instance, the court upheld the military government's decision to prevent municipal elections in the West Bank town of Dura, Goldberg noted. But there, the "lesson had been learned" from the 1976 municipal elections in other West Bank towns, and "it had been clearly shown that the military government had grounds to fear...that the elections would be exploited by the PLO to spread its ideas among the inhabitants...."

"By contrast, the military commander's considerations (in the case of the bar association) are not anchored in experience with previous elections by a professional body, but rather in his familiarity with the situation in the territory."

In Israel the state must show the existence of a "clear and present danger" before it restricts basic freedoms, such as the freedom of association. But under a military occupation, Goldberg stated, a "reasonable likelihood" of danger is enough to justify the predominance of security considerations and warrant restrictions.

Even assuming a "reasonable likelihood" of danger, the commander, on the evidence, did not

properly weigh the factors involved, said Goldberg.

Observing that the issue was "one of a body whose raison d'être is the promotion of professional interests alone," Goldberg pointed out that "without facts establishing with some certainty that the danger will materialize, the possibility of handling the threat without completely usurping professional independence should be examined."

"He said that, for example, the commander should have considered the possibility of having the council elected from a list of lawyers approved by him. This 'would enable him to invalidate the candidacy of anyone ideologically associated with a hostile organization.'"

Goldberg, therefore, ordered the military commander to either give the lawyers more control over the bar association or leave it as is "in accordance with the judgment."

Which brings us to why the lawyers' victory was hollow at worst and only partial at best. The military commander could fulfil the ruling by merely "considering" more liberal alternatives, without implementing them.

The ball is now in the military commander's court.

If the bar association is left unchanged, another High Court petition is to be expected from the West Bank lawyers. In that case the military commander may have to show a link between the petitioners and the PLO, since the court was plainly troubled by the want of such evidence in the petition by Tamimi.

## Saudi fashion goes West

Barbara Bright/Paris

PARIS (Reuters). — A Saudi Arabian designer whose creations have been for the most part veiled or unseen within the palaces of Gulf Oil princes, would like to open a shop in Paris soon.

Adnan Akber told Reuters in a recent interview: "I think being a designer is a gift from God." Akber's collection of 25 evening gowns were a high point of the recent international fashion festival spectacular held in Paris at the Trocadero Gardens.

His creations, including a sumptuous bride's dress with fan-shaped wings at the hips and long, fan-like train evoking the finery of the Queen of Sheba, were introduced with a flourish of gold fireworks in the sky and a parade of camels and Beduin riders alongside the catwalk.

The curiosity evoked by a designer from Saudi Arabia, where Moslem women are veiled and covered head to toe, and the artistry of his gowns created a minor media sensation in Paris.

The designer said he was eager to establish a boutique in Paris and would make a decision before the end of the year.

He said he spent last year putting together a glossy catalogue, with pictures of his designs interspersed with jewelry advertisements, and planned to develop a market in the United States, Canada, Italy and Brazil as well.

The catalogue shows Akber making gifts of his gowns to Britain's Princess Diana during the visit she and Prince Charles made to Saudi Arabia, and to the wives of President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on the occasion of a Saudi Arabian exhibition.

Akber's designs blend a modern silhouette with classic Oriental themes. Sequins and semi-precious stones are worked into Arabian motifs like a palm frond or peacock



Designer Adnan Akber believes Moslem women are aware of fashion despite evidence to the contrary. (Camera Press)

feathers, rare trousers are mostly hidden by skirts, shoulders are demurely covered by drapes or boleros.

A strapless black taffeta outfit with rhinestone-decorated hips had puffy trousers with more rhinestones at the ankles and big stones strategically placed to bewilder the top of the wearer's feet. A sleek white column dress of silk crepe was tied at the hips with a braided sash, Indian-style, with the braid used again to create a headress.

The gowns are beautifully finished. Akber said he took great care to conceal seams and to camouflage any body faults by the cut of the gown.

"If the shoulders are too small, I build them up. If the hips are too large, I go like this," he said, his hands indicating a diagonal line. "I want the women to be beautiful."

"I have 150 seamstresses who work for me," he told Reuters. "But I do much of this myself. In my country, there are no people who know how to do this fine work. It is not like here in Paris, where you can buy everything."

Akber said a simple gown cost about \$5,000 and the elaborate Queen of Sheba wedding gown encrusted with diamonds and pearls, about \$100,000.

Like other high fashion made-to-measure designers, most of his garments — about 60 dresses each month — are for evening gals or receptions.

Akber said Moslem women were very aware of fashion and beauty. "Saudi women, who stay at home most of the time, change clothes at least three times a day — four, if they are invited to go out," he said.

Akber said he became interested in clothes because of his mother. "A very elegant woman who followed fashion," and despite the opposition of his father, a merchant who supplies Beduins with fabric for their tents and who sent his son to Pakistan to study political science.

Instead of politics, Akber explored the intricacies of Pakistani embroidery. Later, he apprenticed himself to a dressmaker in Beirut and also worked in Cairo. He opened his fashion house in Riyadh 12 years ago.

"The atmosphere in the region is very difficult for someone to become a fashion designer," he said.

Akber, who is 38, married, and the father of two children, said he travelled widely to find the fabric and decorative elements for his designs — to France, West Germany, Austria, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

The designer says he hopes to play a part in modernising the Arabian clothing industry. "We have more ideas," he said, "but nobody can come from the outside to change this — we must do it ourselves."

He said women in the Gulf Region were beginning to work outside the home, and he planned to introduce a moderately-priced, ready-to-wear line for them.

## Iraqi exiles switch loyalties

Shyam Bhatia reports from Cairo

IRAN HAS scored a big propaganda victory by persuading thousands of Iraqi exiles to fight with its fanatical Revolutionary Guards on the Gulf war front line.

An estimated 30,000 Iraqis have responded to Ayatollah Khomeini's appeal to join efforts to overthrow the Government of President Saddam Hussein. Iran's tactics mean Iraqi families will be fighting each other on the front-line when Tehran mounts its widely-predicted anti-Infidels offensive.

In an attempt to match the Iranians at their own game, the Iraqi government is desperately trying to recruit Iranian exiles to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with its own forces. The head of the main Iranian resistance group, the Mujahideen Khalq, has been given the go-ahead to form a national liberation army financed by Baghdad.

Iran originally intended its Iraqi volunteers to be part of a propaganda campaign to discredit the Baghdad government.

But the sheer number of Iraqis who have been persuaded or pressurized into joining is far greater than the authorities in Teheran had bargained for and could have strategic benefits.

The man in charge of mobilizing Iraqi exiles is a cherubic-faced cleric, Hojatoleslam Mohammed Bakr Hakim, who comes from the Iraqi holy city of Najaf and has been designated Ayatollah Khomeini's personal representative in Iraq "after the war has been won."

Many of the Iraqi exiles now living in Iran — estimated at 500,000 — are from the border areas which include the holy cities of Najaf and Kerbala. They were kicked out of the country by Saddam Hussein, who saw them as potential fifth-columnists for Khomeini. (Observer)

## Back to the Beirut office

David Horowitz writes from London

LONDON. — Last month, exactly five years after the assassination of Lebanese president Bashir Jemayel, an American-Jewish journalist who lived with him during the last two years of his life went back to Lebanon to film an extraordinary documentary on life among the country's warring factions.

Protected at times by as many as 40 Syrian Army troops, Barbara Newman and her crew nevertheless came under sniper fire on more than one occasion, filming on the outskirts of West Beirut, deep in the Bekaa Valley, and even at Baalbeck, the centre of Iranian operations in Lebanon.

Newman first met Jemayel in 1980 when she interviewed him for American TV, and she later moved into his Beirut house. Her previous connections enabled her to secure interviews last month with former Lebanese Forces leader El-Hobeika and Hizbollah military operations leader Hussein Mussawi, among others.

Mussawi's interview was the first he has given since being appointed to his position by Ayatollah Khomeini, and it included a grim warning to the West against increased involvement in the Gulf War.

"If the USA explodes the battle with Iran in the Gulf," said Mussawi, "the fire will eat everything, and the people of the USA and Europe will regret that they did not prevent their governments from becoming enemies to Islam and the Moslems."

"We will find ourselves obliged to fire in every place, defending ourselves."

Mussawi also spoke about western hostages being held by his organization, noting that, "If there are innocent hostages in Lebanon, we are against holding them. But those who are linked to intelligence agencies, we are for their abduction, for hurting them, even for eliminating them if necessary."

"If those abducted are truly spies, then their abduction is in our interest. France, America and Great Britain — this diabolical group —



Bashir Jemayel, former president of Lebanon, played host to American journalist Barbara Newman during the last two years of his life. (Uzi Keren)

they have a history of hostility towards the Moslems," said Mussawi. "Now the Moslems have decided to defend themselves."

Newman was taken by a Hizbollah defector to the Sheikh Abdullah Complex at Baalbeck, where some 700 Iranian and pro-Iranian forces are based. Apparently, several western hostages are being held there in an underground jail, and the complex also serves as a training centre for suicide squads planning attacks on Israeli forces in the south.

Other hostages, intelligence sources told Newman, are still being moved around West Beirut, although a list has been compiled of those who might be freed in the near future. Church envoy Terry Waite's case, she learned, is being complicated by the poor relations between London and Damascus.

Hobeika told Newman that he had given up the leadership of the Lebanese Forces in an effort to bring an end to the "vicious circle of violence" in Lebanon.

## The Iranian missile threat

Farzad Bazoft

IRAN IS planning missile attacks against oil installations in Kuwait and on the mainland of Saudi Arabia, as well as against naval targets.

Since Iraq intensified its air attacks on homes and factories in Iran, the Iranians have installed surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles in and around the Gulf.

The missiles are mostly Russian Sam-2s and Sam-6s, which the Iranians have bought on the international arms market. Their launch sites are at Abadan, Al-Fao, and the islands of Farsi and Minou.

The installations can only raise tension in the Gulf. If Iran does use

its missiles against mainland Kuwait or Saudi targets, the Americans might respond with direct attacks on the Iranian mainland.

The Iranians are apparently capable of manufacturing their own surface-to-surface missiles now. Based on a Chinese version of the Frog, it has a 40-mile range. Iran has fired a number of such missiles at Basra, Iraq's second city.

Another type of missile being built in Iran is similar to the Soviet Army's Scud-B, with a range of 180 miles. In addition, Iran acquired up to 200 Silkworm missiles from China last year. The HY-2 Silkworms are large, mobile anti-ship missiles with a range of 60 miles. None has yet been fired at Gulf shipping.

Iran's Revolutionary Guards are

believed to be responsible for the newly installed missiles. The commander of the Revolutionary Guards' Navy, Hassan Allate, said in a speech last week that Iran would not hesitate to attack Kuwait and Saudi Arabia if the Iraqis continued their attacks on Iran's oil installations.

The influential speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, said at Friday prayers: "With great likelihood, we will get involved in a new front in the southern part of the country in the not too distant future."

(Observer)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

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## Victor Medina steps into top Treasury post

**FINE PRINT**  
**SHLOMO MAOZ**

The director-general nominee Victor Medina is not a new face in our economy.

For a number of years he was the most powerful person in the country even though he was only a civil servant in the central bank. It could be said that during 1985 and 1986, Medina had more influence over the economic development than both the governor of the Bank of Israel and the finance minister. He was the man behind the huge interest rates in the economy when the government desperately wanted to succeed in its stabilization policy at "any cost."

The "cost" was so high that the government which adopted Medina's policy was eventually forced to "rescue" and maintain some of the enterprises and institutions that had collapsed because of the high interest rates. Some accused Medina, the then-head of the monetary department, for the wholesale bankruptcies. Top government officials believed that Medina simply didn't think that the stabilization economic plan would succeed in the manner in which it did.

He has been blamed by farmers for the interest rates that caused their difficulties and by merchants who said that the interest was so high that even the Mafia wouldn't dare to collect such sums. Some blamed him for the collapse of Solel Boneh and the difficulties of the Histadrut Kupat Holim, which the government was later called upon to bail out.

But throughout this period, he stood firmly against his critics. He received support from then-prime minister Shimon Peres, finance minister Yitzhak Moda'i, deputy finance minister Adi Amoral and then-head of the budget department Aaron Fogel. The outgoing director-general of the Treasury, Emanuel Sharon said during this period that the bankruptcies happened

because of mismanagement which was exposed by the high interest rates. He said of some entrepreneurs that it was as though they were living in hothouses. It remains a question for Ph. D. research assistants to find out whether the high interest rates have kept the needed stabilization and the almost-stable foreign exchange, or has this classic economic tool been used too crudely?

Medina was forced to resign in June from his powerful position, about a year after Prof. Michael Bruno became the governor of the Bank of Israel. This time the criticism was aimed at Bruno's policy which is characterized by its overshooting of interest rates. This current policy can deter the economy's quick return to the right path. Medina doesn't like the idea that the central bank might lose its grip on the commercial banks, which would happen as a result of Bruno's policy.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim has once again chosen a technocrat and skilled civil servant for the highest position in his office, a habit he has retained since entering the Treasury. By doing this, he becomes more isolated from his Liberal party friends, but at the same time he ensures that there are more professional advisers around him. However, Nissim should remember that sometimes technocrats can make mistakes in the same way that politicians do — so the final verdict is in his hand.

This Sunday the government is supposed to appoint Medina as the director-general of the Treasury — replacing the outgoing director-general Emanuel Sharon. Both of them are civil servants who don't believe in compromises — they both resigned when they did not like the boss's ideas. Sharon, when former finance minister Yigal Cohen Orgad employed an election economics policy and Medina, when he didn't agree to Bruno's interest rate policy.

It will be interesting to see how the new generation of technocrats who hold the high positions in the economy will behave when the politicians ask them to distort the policies they believe in — during the election campaign and after the election as well.

## Court orders closure of Shiff hotel

The Jerusalem Municipal Court yesterday ordered the closure of the five star Jerusalem Diplomat Hotel, which belongs to entrepreneur Haim Shiff. The order becomes effective on November 21.

The Diplomat Hotel has been operating for an extended period without a business license. Shiff and his son Dudi were both fined NIS 100 and were each given a three months suspended sentence. (Itim)

## NAKASH

(Continued from Page One)

In principle, they said, the attorney-general could have ignored the rabbinical court "and sent Nakash on his way." If he was a private lawyer advising his client he would probably have done so, but the attorney-general felt that such a move would have expressed contempt for the rabbinical court, which is part of the state's judicial system.

The sources said that the quashing of the rabbinical court order by the High Court would "disgrace" the religious tribunal less than if the attorney-general were to have ignored it.

The Justice Ministry was well aware of the rabbinical court's sympathy for Nakash, the sources added.

ed, but the attorney-general decided to "go through the motions" of asking it to cancel its order anyway.

The sources said that the rabbinical court's refusal to cancel its order was such a "blatant" overstepping of its authority that the Justice Ministry decided to "save time" and go straight to the High Court rather than first appeal yesterday's decision before the Supreme Rabbinical Court.

In something of a defence of the rabbinical court, the sources noted that the cancellation of an order barring a person's exit from the country by a regular secular court is supposed to be automatic in a case such as Nakash's, according to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Regulations.

(Continued from Page One)

outlays on severance pay from its own internal budget, he said.

"I am not ready to squander one penny of my ministry's budget beyond what has been allocated for IAI. I shall bring transfers to IAI to an end over a few months in gradual stages. I want it to be clearly understood that I will carry out the government decision, and bring this whole episode to an end," the minister said with some heat.

"I think it would be a pity all round if those who are generating a crisis over the Lavi wind-up carry on doing so, instead of doing what they can to resolve the matter, so that IAI can redeploy smoothly in the wake of the cabinet decision," he said.

Rabin reminded the committee that ownership of IAI lay in the government's hands, with the Defence and Finance Ministries representing the government vis-a-vis IAI and bearing the parliamentary responsibility.

"On a different day-to-day level, I would remind you, the Defence Ministry holds the purse strings because it places the orders with IAI and it pays the bill for those orders. Because I am the customer, I have the means at my disposal to ensure

## IAI WARNING

that the cabinet decision is implemented," he said.

Referring to speeches made to a workers' demonstration on Monday by Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon and Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i, Rabin said: "Ministers who delude the employees into believing that the project is still alive are relating to a decision of their own cabinet in a manner without precedent in this country's history."

"There is one word for it: incitement," he said. "Those ministers will have to shoulder responsibility for any wider repercussions affecting employees not directly involved in the Lavi project. IAI has plants and sections where there will be no lay-offs and where more men may be hired, but Sharon and Moda'i may plunge that part of the corporation into financial crisis too."

"I'm sorry for the luckless workers whose heads are being stuffed with all that nonsense by them," he said.

Rabin said he could not understand why former minister Moshe Arens was trying to mobilize investors in the U.S. for the Lavi project, when nobody would buy the planes.

"Potential investors, if any, ought to realize what a reckless gamble is involved," he said.

IAI is to begin dismissing workers after Succot, the management of the company has informed the Employment Service. Some 3,000 workers will be dismissed as a result of the decision to terminate the Lavi project.

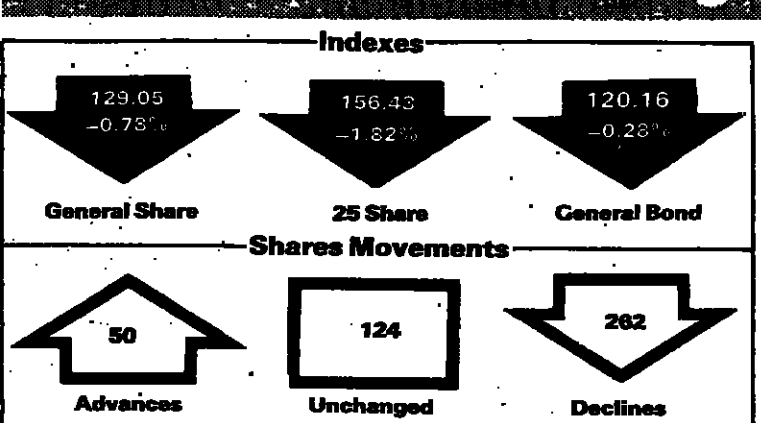
The Employment Service will set up an office to deal with ex-Lavi workers, it was agreed yesterday in a meeting between IAI director-general Moshe Keret and Employment Service deputy director-general David Menat.

The office, created to prevent unnecessary stress on these workers, will begin operating on November 19. It will deal with the 3,000, who are to be dismissed at a rate of 300-400 a month.

A survey conducted by Manpower Ltd. indicates that in recent months there has been a 30 per cent increase in demand for technicians and skilled technical workers. But the survey also revealed that there has been a very small increase in the demand for engineers and for industrial workers.

Senior IAI management sources denied there were plans to dismiss 300-400 workers a month.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



## Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
<b>Commercial Banks</b>			
Bank Leumi	22850	11	-2.0
Bank Hapoalim	17540	32	-1.0
Bank Mizrahi	8880	4151	-2.8
<b>Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")</b>			
Bank Leumi	103100	4220	+0.1
Bank Hapoalim	78930	36	+0.1
Bank Mizrahi	151600	898	-0.1
Bank Leumi	42400	8888	-
Bank Hapoalim	68070	772	-2.0
Bank Mizrahi	104000	-	-
Bank Leumi	44250	2677	+0.2
Bank Hapoalim	59700	8	-0.8
<b>Foreign Banks &amp; Finance</b>			
Bank Paribas	9740	-	-
Bank of Montreal	2850	475	-3.7
Bank of America	3880	667	+0.1
Bank of England	21850	50	-1.0
Bank of France	1750	12	-0.8
Bank of Italy	14000	42	-4.4
Bank of Spain	19700	44	-4.4
<b>Insurance</b>			
Asrat	1051	350	-5.8
Phoenix	7930	300	-1.0
Hamishan	6240	72	-1.0
Menachem	2150	-	-
Shalom	480	-	-
Securities	1282	70	-
Zion Hold.	9898	-	-
<b>Trade &amp; Services</b>			
Intargene	620	2483	-8.8
Maat Ezer	1077	285	-5.6
Crysal	824	514	-2.1
Superad	14200	482	-2.1
Light Storage	820	1888	-
Gold Storage	1130	305	-6.8
Don Hoshia	1580	90	-4.8
Coat Beach	750	245	-
Yarden Hotel	2700	167	-3.5
<b>Real Estate, Building and Agriculture</b>			
Al-Rov	331	3975	-1.5
Africa Int. 0.1	52700	11	-1.8
Arad	2730	-	-
Denver	6620	200	-1.2
J.E.C.	315	3488	-1.8
Beyside 0.1	4800	-	-
teris	20198	357	-3.8
Azorian Prop.	334	1859	-
Mahadim	6700	172	-
Hadarim Prop.	1800	1800	-2.7
<b>Industrials</b>			
Dubek	5800	330	-0.5
Tempo 1.0	24300	24	-2.0

## 25 Shares

Name	Price	Volume	% change
<b>First Internet</b>			
First Internet	8753	52.5	-0.30
First Internet	282	1.0	-1.0
First Internet	450	75.5	-1.76
First Internet	11334	7.8	-1.00
First Internet	2780	298	-
First Internet	44832	88.5	-1.50
First Internet	1075	88.8	-1.50
First Internet	3515	14.1	-1.75
First Internet	64728	0.5	-
First Internet	16786	113.7	-1.00
First Internet	1028	14.4	-1.00
First Internet	4428	82.8	-0.50
First Internet	30802	10.5	-0.30
First Internet	12670	10.0	-1.00
First Internet	2951	95.9	-2.00
First Internet	853	17.4	-1.00
First Internet	377104	37.2	-2.50
First Internet	14088	88.2	-0.75
First Internet	233.8	2.1	-
First Internet	10002	32.0	-2.00
First Internet	1208	23.5	-1.75
First Internet	482.8	26.3	-1.75
First Internet	2716	77.5	-1.75
First Internet	1284	281.5	-2.50

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Bank	Deposit Size	Period	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (Sept. 30)	50-1,000	11.00	11.50	12.00	14.00
	1,001-10,000	12.00	12.50	14.00	15.00
	10,001-50,000	12.25	12.75	14.25	15.25
	50,001-100,000	12.50	13.00	14.50	15.50
	100,001-500,000	12.75	13.25	14.75	15.75
	500,001-1,000,000	13.00	13.50	15.00	16.00
Hapoalim (Sept. 7)	Up to 889	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.75
	1,000-4,999	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00
	5,000-9,999	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.50
	10,000-49,999	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.00
	50,000-99,999	12.25	12.25	12.75	13.25
	100,000+	12.50	12.50	13.00	13.50
Mizrahi (Sept. 22)	50-1,000	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00
	1,001-2,500	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
	2,501-5,000	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00
	5,001-10,000	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50
	10,001-50,000	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00
	50,001+	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50
First Intl (Oct. 4)	50-999	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00
	1,000-4,999	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.50
	5,000-9,999	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.00
	10,000-49,999	12.50	12.50	13.00	13.50
	50,000+	13.00	13.00	13.50	14.00

\*NIS 2,000-4,000 \*\*4,001-5,000

## Netah (foreign currency deposit rates, Oct. 6)

Currency (min. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	7.500	7.750	8.250
Swiss franc (SF 100,000)	8.500	8.750	9.000
Deutsche mark (DM 100,000)	3.625	3.750	3.875
Swiss franc (SF 50,000)	3.375	3.500	3.625
Yen (\$ million value)	3.375	3.500	3.625

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

## Shekel Foreign Exchange CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS

Deutchmark	1.0819	1.0827	0.85	0.89	2.6722	2.6722
Pound sterling	2.0607	2.0414	2.54	2.86	2.86	2.86
French franc	0.2617	0.2663	0.68	0.77	0.77	0.77
Dutch guilder (100)	1.0819	1.1056	1.07	1.11	1.0984	1.0984
Japanese yen	0.0743	0.0743	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
Swiss franc	1.0468	1.0589	1.02	1.07	1.0627	1.0627
Swedish krona	0.2487	0.2518	0.21	0.25	0.2503	0.2503
Norwegian krona	0.2410	0.2421	0.23	0.23	0.2289	0.2289
Danish krona	0.2283	0.2291	0.22	0.23	0.2278	0.2278
Finnish mark	0.3221	0.3226	0.28	0.37	0.3681	0.3681
Italian lire	1.3625	1.359	1.19	1.25	1.25	1.25
Australian dollar	1.1488	1.1809	1.08	1.19	1.1858	1.1858
S. African rand	0.7668	0.7668	0.50	0.7668	0.7668	0.7668
Bulgarian franc (10)	1.0278	1.0223	0.41	0.43	0.4224	0.4224
Australian schilling (10)	1.4371	1.4233	1.21	1.26	1.2461	1.2461
Indian rupee (100)	1.2083	1.2224	1.17	1.26	1.2188	1.2188
Jordanian dinar	—	—	4.40	4.67	4.5715	4.5715
Egyptian pound	—	—	0.86	0.87	0.7303	0.7303
Israeli sheqel	1.8057	1.8004	1.82	1.87	1.8218	1.8218
Irish punt	2.2371	2.2363	2.28	2.12	2.3550	2.3550
Spanish peseta	1.3131	1.3295	1.27	1.35	1.3209	1.3209
SOURCE: BANK OF U.K.L.						



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## A war is declared

LAST MARCH the High Court of Justice laid down, clearly and unambiguously, the law in the case of William Nakash, the fugitive from French justice.

Mr. Nakash, the court stated, was fully extraditable to his home country under the treaty with France so that he could stand trial, this time in his presence, for the killing of an Arab in the town of Besancon. The justice minister, the court ruled, could block the extradition only by supplying proof of his vague impression that Mr. Nakash would be in danger of his life from Arab prisoners in a French jail.

The court also dealt with the matter of the order issued earlier by the Jerusalem District Rabbinical Court to restrain Mr. Nakash from leaving the country and thus turning his wife Rina into an *aguna* — an abandoned woman. Justice Meir Shamgar, the High Court's president, said he would assume that, once Mr. Nakash was pronounced to be fit for extradition by the civil authorities, the rabbinical court would act in the matter the same way as any civil court. In other words, it would rescind its own order.

Plain logic supported that assumption. There is obviously a world of difference between restraining a free person from voluntarily leaving a country, and preventing a prisoner from being handed over against his will for trial to another jurisdiction. In the latter case it is the state authorities against whom restraint is being applied, and without any warrant in the law. The fact that Mr. Nakash had taken a wife after escaping to Israel, Justice Shamgar pointed out, was entirely irrelevant to his extradition and could by no means bar it.

Basic assumptions that hold in civil law do not, however, or so it appears, have a place in halacha as applied by religious tribunals in Israel. That is what the Jerusalem District Rabbinical Court in effect told Justice Shamgar in deciding two days ago to turn down the request by Attorney-General Yosef Harish to rescind its restraining order, now that Mr. Nakash's extradition papers had been signed by the justice minister.

In a show of derisive contempt for the highest court that must be without precedent in the annals of the Jewish state, the Jerusalem dayanin suggested that Israel's top civil judge had "not delved deeply enough into the matter, and after doing so will undoubtedly change his mind." Undaunted by their notorious lack of concern, as a rule, for wives left stranded by their husbands, the dayanin piously declared their sole concern to be with Rina Nakash's threatened *igun*, which they claimed overrode every other legal consideration.

What the dayanin really had in mind was, quite plainly, the object all sublime of the Orthodox establishment these days: preventing at all cost the ceding of poor William Nakash to the wicked goyim.

Taking Mr. Harish's formal gesture of courtesy towards them to be a token of total surrender to their jurisdiction, the dayanin also put forward a revolutionary new theory of Israel law. Under this theory, the rabbinical courts are not confined in their activities to a well-delimited sphere of the law and subject to the High Court's oversight. Oh, no. From now on, at any rate, dayanin will set the limits of their jurisdiction as they please, without much, if any, regard for the High Court.

This amounts to a declaration of war by the rabbinical courts on the authority of the state. It is theocracy in action, and tolerating it would mean the end of Israel as a state of law.

## THE MORNING AFTER

The air force does not usually report accidents or the names of pilots killed. In the case of Gil Ivri, killed on Monday, there was no alternative. His father, Defence Ministry director-general and former air force commander, David Ivri, was in Washington at the time of the accident and there was no hiding the truth.

Like the sons of other senior air force commanders, Gil had followed in his father's footsteps. He volunteered for the air force knowing full well that by doing so he would necessarily confront his father with the dilemma of having to send him into action — to face the same life-and-death situations that, as air force commander, he was forced to demand from others.

This did not deter him, however. Neither did it lead him to use his father's rank and influence to minimize his military commitment. On the contrary, he gave more than was asked and did more than was expected.

Gil was not unique. He was another example of what makes this country unique. Rafael Eitan, Meir Zorea, Yohanan Gur, Emanuel Shaked, Moshe Peled and Moshe Kidron are all senior officers who saw their sons make the ultimate sacrifice for sharing the values of their parents.

The loss of Gil is a loss to us all and we mourn with the Ivri family. We take comfort, however, in the thought that Israel has children like him. And in the thought that this is a country where generals, when they send our children into battle, believe profoundly enough in their cause to send their own children to the front as well.

HIRSH GOODMAN

## SHULTZ VISIT

(Continued from Page One)  
 ring to the Likud. Peres said that he viewed the recent thaw in relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in a positive light, but that whoever did not exploit the thaw "would be left behind."

Peres's portrayal of Soviet willingness to upgrade its relations with Israel was adamantly rebutted yesterday by a senior Soviet spokesman. Israel Radio reported last night, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky reportedly told a Kuwaiti newspaper that in their meeting in New York, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had not proposed that the two countries set up "interest sections."

Petrovsky reportedly termed Israeli reports of such an offer as an "insane and slanted" notion. The Foreign Ministry declined to comment on the report last night, although it confirmed last week that the matter of the "interest sections" had been raised at the Peres-Shevardnadze meeting in New York.

Though the list of invitees for Shultz's meeting with the Palestinians has yet to be finalized, it is expected to include both prominent PLO supporters and backers of Jordan. Among the names being considered are Hanna Siniora, editor of *al-Fajr*, Gaza lawyer Fayez Abu Rahme, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, and deposed Gaza mayor Rashad Shawwa.

Siniora and Freij are this week

attending a symposium on Middle East peace policy at San Diego State University, which is being held despite a threatened cancellation following an Israeli refusal to allow Abu Rahme to attend. Security sources said Abu Rahme, who is a supporter of Fatah, had been forbidden to travel because Fatah had taken responsibility for several recent attacks on Israelis. Bir Zeit University professor Sari Nusseibeh cancelled his participation in the conference in solidarity with Abu Rahme.

After lengthy debate, participants in the conference decided to hold the meeting despite the ban. They issued a statement expressing regret at the prohibition and hope that such action would not be taken again.

Participants in the conference, which is sponsored by the Hansen Peace Foundation, include Israelis, Egyptians and Americans. The Israelis are Zev Schiff, the military analyst for *Ha'aretz*, Hebrew University Prof. Yehoshafat Harkabi, MKs Binyamin Ben-Eliezer and Aharon Harel (Labour), MK Eliazar Granot (Mapam) and former justice minister Haim Tzadok. American participants include former assistant secretary of state Harold Saunders and former National Security Council member William Quandt.

Shultz is due to fly to Egypt from Israel on Monday, October 19. Later that day, he is to fly to London for talks with Jordan's King Hussein.

# Where are the Kremlin experts?

Yohanan Meroz

ISRAEL HAS no lack of political scientists; our universities and academic institutions abound in them. Yet there is an astonishing shortage of "Kremlinologists," which is all the more incomprehensible since we happen to be not only vitally interested in the subject, but we also have a great number of people linguistically qualified to cope with it. Strangely enough, though, impressions rather than systematic analysis are too often the key to political evaluation in this field.

Admittedly, trends and developments in the closed societies of the Communist orbit lend themselves less easily to study in depth than those in the Western world, where access to people is infinitely simpler. However, there are other elements which render the task particularly difficult in this country. One of them is bias.

When the State of Israel came into being, sanguine expectations were cherished by many of a good relationship with the Soviet Union, which the latter's vote in November 1947, and its early recognition of the beleaguered state, seemed to forecast.

Together we had been victims of Nazism and, later, brothers-in-arms in liberating mankind from its despicable presence. We were actively engaged in what was practically the only fight for freedom from colonialism in the Middle East. Our kibbutzim and moshavim, our socialist achievements, seemed to predestine us to be friends and partners.

There was not, outside the USSR, another community where Russian culture, literature and music were as well known and held in such esteem. Indeed, the list of qualifications looked most impressive. On the domestic scene, one of its by-products was the establishment of a prestigious left-wing party, providing at one time almost one-sixth of the Knesset members. Friendship groups mushroomed, forests were planted in honour of the USSR.

FOR A SHORT while, the feelings of Israelis seemed to be reciprocated by Moscow, at least to some extent; but it did not take long for most to realize that wishful thinking had blurred their vision. A year after the exchange of diplomatic missions it had become clear even to idealists and optimists that Israel's sincere desire notwithstanding, their function would, at best, be one of strictly guarded protocol. The historic emancipation and redemption of the Jewish people meant nothing to Stalin and his successors; its needs were of as little concern as was its fight for survival in a hostile region.

"Marxism-Leninism" was apparently taken by the Soviet leadership to imply close co-operation with totalitarian and/or medieval regimes, while Israel was reduced with increasing calousness to pariah status. Moscow's *Realpolitik* in the Middle East had evolved into support for anti-Israel revanchism. So, of course, had that of its Communist allies — with the significant exception, at a later stage, of Romania.

True, there had been problems for Israel as well. While formally espousing the doctrine of non-identification in its early days, Israel's dependence on outside economic help and its close ties with the Diaspora in the West, especially in the United States, has made it increasingly difficult to maintain it in a world torn by confrontation and cold war. The process was quickened by an event far outside our region, the Korean War. The final rupture in 1967, ostensibly in response to the Six Day War merely carried the alienation to its logical conclusion, as seen by Moscow. It would probably have occurred on

another occasion on another pretext.

The formal break was complete and its implementation rigid, at least for some time, yet there was never a hermetic sealing of channels of communication, direct or indirect. Despite the official divorce, or rather separation, both sides had an interest in maintaining and, on occasion, using them.

Israel's interest was self-evident. Quite apart from its adherence to the principle of universality in international relations, there was the concern for Soviet Jewry which has always ranked high on its scale of priorities. Though excluded by the USSR from any official agenda, as being a "domestic" issue, it never ceased to be a recognized factor in practical terms.

To this day, there has been no wholly convincing explanation for the fact that in the Seventies, when no relations existed and clashes between Moscow and Jerusalem were frequent, about 100,000 Jews were permitted to leave for Israel.

BUT THE Soviet Union, too, had a real interest in keeping the lines open. As it gradually moved away from rigid Stalinist dogmatism, it came to realize, by its own slowly changing criterion of "objectivity," that breaking off relations with Israel has been a blunder which, far from enhancing its standing in the Middle East, had actually harmed it. In private conversations, Soviet diplomats had been saying so for years; but not long ago Gorbachev implied as much for the first time in public. Not only had most of its Arab allies not lived up to the expectations of the USSR — during the invasion of Afghanistan and on other occasions — but it had also come to recognize that the lack of relations provided Israel with a convenient argument against a Soviet role in regional processes. The peace negotiated between Cairo and Jerusalem, with the active and decisive help of the U.S., had taught Moscow the humiliating lesson of Pax Americana.

However, it is not only regional considerations that have led to second thoughts. *Glasnost* is no product of altruism; it is inspired entirely by Soviet interests. But, whatever these are, the possibilities it affords must be left unexplored. Even those who judge recent moves exclusively in the context of the international conference controversy should realize that a lasting settlement between Israel and its neighbours will be reached only with Soviet concurrence.

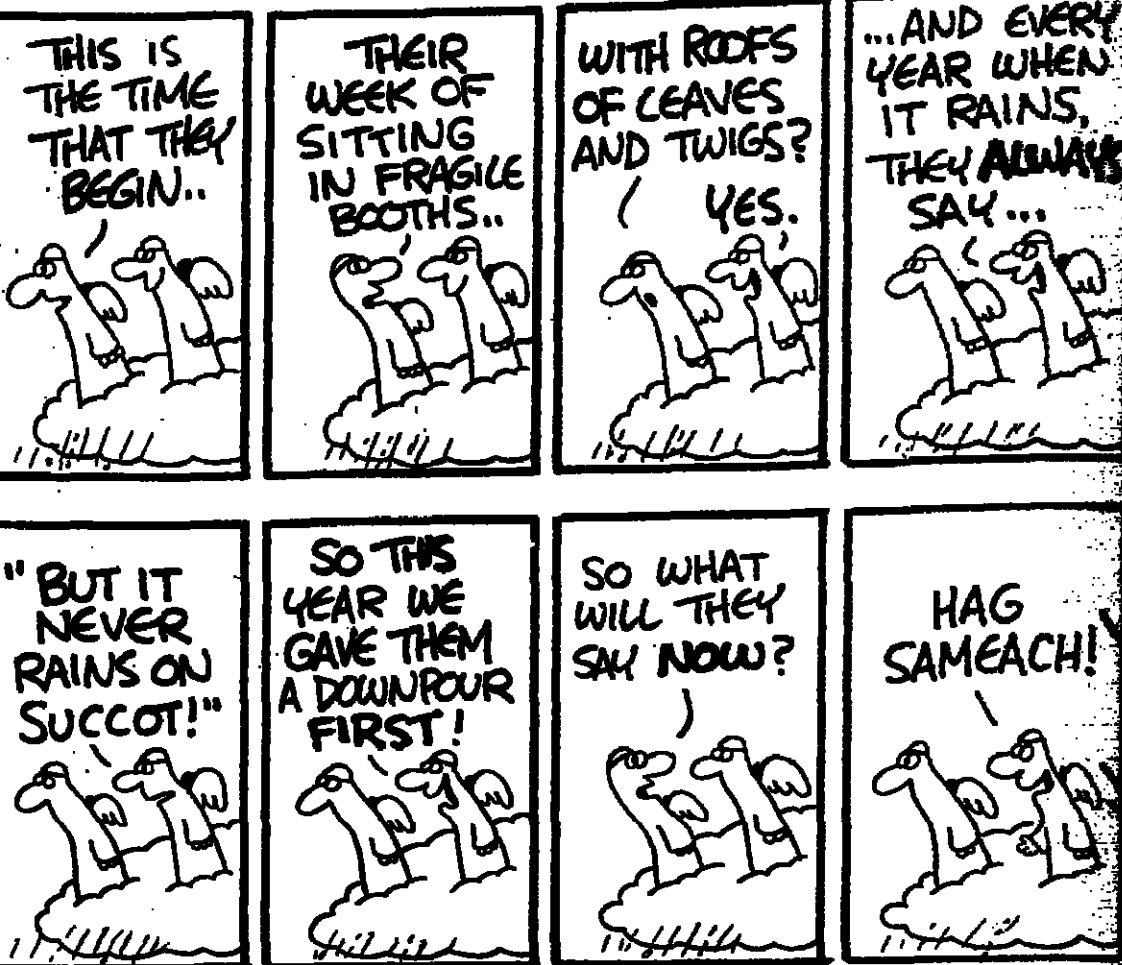
Whether such a conference can supply the answer to Israel's desire and need for peace is a moot question. At the same time, there is no doubt that any other method also requires the acquiescence, if not the support, of the USSR.

Things have changed over the last year or so in the Communist world. If we play our hand coolly and patiently, we may find ourselves embarking on a voyage — long and strenuous, no doubt — which could provide acceptable answers to vital questions. Whatever the incentives, a new wind is blowing out of the steppes, and we must use it to the best advantage. The foreign minister may not be entirely justified in his optimistic evaluation of the implications, but the prime minister is probably even less so in his mistrust.

Kremlin-analysts, uninfluenced by emotion, would be of immeasurable value at this time. With all the admiration and respect which is their due, activists of committees for Soviet Jewry are no adequate substitute. Our leaders are in need of the sound, professional advice that only experts can offer.

The writer is a former ambassador to Bonn.

# The Succot Dry Bones



## READERS' LETTERS

### LETTERS OF LOVE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — The celebration of Israel's 40th Anniversary of Independence will draw many tourists to Israel for this significant event. We are expecting a number of Christians to visit Israel in the next year who will use this occasion to express their support for the nation. However, there are a far greater number who are unable to come, but would like the opportunity to correspond with an Israeli individual or family. Through letter writing, they can "visit" Israel in a personal way.

We have developed a relationship-building programme through letter-writing called Project Letters of Love. The response from both Jews and Christians has been very positive and favourable. However, we currently have a number of Christians from various nations who are seeking Israeli individuals or families with whom to correspond. Therefore, we are appealing to your readers to be Ambassadors for Israel and join our letter-writing programme by contacting us at P.O.B. 02768, Mevaseret Zion.

RAY AND SHARON SANDERS  
 Christian Friends of Israel  
 Jerusalem.

### WELCOME BACK ALEX

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — What a pleasure to open the weekend magazine and find that Alex Berlyne has returned to print! We have sorely missed his witty, erudite articles over the last months and are sorry to hear the omission was due to illness.

Good health, Alex, and keep writing!  
 SYLVIA ANBARY  
 Ramat Hasharon.



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## Come and Discover the Past

at the archaeology dig that will be carried out October 18 — November 13, 1987, at Tel Gassile, in the grounds of the Eretz Yisrael Museum, Tel Aviv (former Ha'aretz Museum). Interested volunteers can obtain details from Semadar Harpazi, Tel. 03-415244.

### GOOD DRIVING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Many years ago, the following anecdote was related about Manuel Fangio, the legendary world champion racing driver. Asked what he was most afraid of when driving on the roads, Fangio is said to have replied: "Of meeting someone else who thinks he is Fangio." The trouble in Israel is that we have too many imaginary Fangios, drivers who think they are far better than they really are.

There are three elements that go towards the making of a good driver. Examiners can test for the first two: proficiency in handling a car and knowledge of the rules and regulations of the road. The third and perhaps most important element,

namely good manners, cannot be examined at the time of the driving test. By good manners, I mean consideration of one person for another. Not too many Israeli drivers are endowed with this particular attribute, a defect which produces their becoming good drivers. They delude themselves by believing their technical dexterity at the wheel, rather than good manners, is the hallmark of a good driver.

Another form of self-delusion is to blame many accidents on the so-called dangerous roads. One should always drive with due care according to the state of the road at any given time.

DAVID EIDELMAN  
 Bnei Yehuda.

### CHINESE POLICY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — On October 1, The Jerusalem Post published a screaming banner headline over five of its seven front-page columns: "Peres in historic talks with China's FM."

The first paragraph told more or less the whole story. It read:

"Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xuesquan told Foreign Minister Shimon Peres that China will not establish diplomatic relations with Israel as long as Israel holds on to the occupied territories and the Palestinian problem remains unsolved."

Stupendous! Horrendous! Phenomenal! But what's so historic about it?

Except for accepting to talk of Chinese philosophers, poets and Mao with the Israeli Foreign Minister, the Chinese line remains what it has always been, namely one big NYET (in Chinese).

Once a Jew claimed that the Czar had spoken to him. What? The Czar had spoken to a Jew? And what did the Czar say? He said: "Get out of my way, dirty Jew."

How do you tell that story in Chinese?

DR. BERTHOLD WYLER  
 Jerusalem.

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